THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1825. Vol. 3...No. 24

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

425

ADAMS & HUTCHISON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their Warehouse, in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of

American Patent
WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg, Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE,—

Juniata Bar Iron — Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads — Kentucky man. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass — Feathers, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

WANTED,

A MACHINIST, who is acquainted with the business of a Cotton Factory, and capable of making and repairing the necessary Machinery

ALSO,

A good, experienced, and fit hand to *Superintend a Carding Room.* He must be a complete Carder, and master of that business.

A Machinist with a family would be preferred, and will be accommodated with a house and garden. Application to be made to

David Logan,
Corner of Ferry & Water Sts.

TO LET,

The Corner Brick House,
On Ferry and Water streets. Being large, it would answer a Wholesale Merchant or a Lawyer. Also

THE HOUSE
At present occupied by Mr. Burgess, next Mrs. Collins'.

And the BRICK HOUSE,
Corner of First and Ferry Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Neville.

Dec. 24—tf. D. L.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures.

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8 10, 10 12, 9 12, 10 14, 11 15, 11 17, 12 16, 12 17, and 12 18 Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light waggon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Bucksmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT, FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

Justices' Blanks
For sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.
Oct 22, 1824—tf.

J. GALLAGHER,

BELL & BRASS FOUNDER,
In Second Street, two doors east of Wood,
(*Adjoining the Tin and Copper shop of L. Peterson,*)
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be happy to execute all orders for any articles in his line, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern
BELLS,
Made to any size.
ALSO,
Still-Cocks, Rivets, SpelterSolder,
And every description of
BRASS CASTINGS,
FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞ Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.
January 7, 1825—3m.*

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,
CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO.

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Dubarry.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.
Jan. 21, 1825—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY
Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at Eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving debts and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.90.]

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West, is hereby particularly invited.

The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to three times per week, in less than four days each trip,—They being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.
Feb. 4, 1825.—tf.

☞ The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

J. B & Co.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting a
General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.
February 4, 1825—3mo

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard, Wm. G. Bakewell & Co.	Louisville.
James Woods & Co, Kirkman & Erwin,	Nashville.
Geo. Boggs, Jr. T. & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co	Florence.
John Flack, James Buchanan,	New York.
Washington Jackson, William Stothers, Allen & Grant,	Philadelphia.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles.	Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

For Sale,
The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

To Persons having the care of Registers of Burials, and others.

THE ADVERTISER, the Rev. John Dight, of Harlæm, near New-York, is interested in ascertaining the time of the

Decease of Mary Sprague,

who lived at Pittsburgh, and who is said to have died in the early part of the year 1815, but who, the Advertiser supposes, died before that time. Any person having any recollection of the said Mary Sprague, or of the time of her decease, would very much oblige the Advertiser by his information by letter; and any one holding a Register which contains the entry of her death, is requested to signify the same to the Advertiser, who will remit all fees and expenses

☞ All the Pittsburgh papers are desired to insert this, and to send their accounts to the Advertiser, who will discharge the same to their orders, either at New-York or Philadelphia.
Jan. 28, 1825—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,
Taxing certain Offices.

SECTION 1. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the City Gauger shall pay into the City Treasury fifteen per cent out of all moneys received by him as fees, while performing the duties of his office, and that he be required to pay the same quarterly into the hands of the Treasurer.

Sec. II. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Measurers of Boards and Scantling, appointed by law, be, and they are hereby required to pay into the City Treasury the sum of fifteen per cent on the amount of all moneys received by them as fees, for the performance of the duties of their office, and be required to pay the same quarterly into the hands of the Treasurer.

Ordained and enacted into a law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Common Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl. Com. Council.*
James Ross,
Prest. Select Council.
NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*
Jan. 28—3t.

Proposals in Writing,

WILL be received by the subscribers until the 8th of March next, for weather boarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit:—The weather boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and planed on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 134 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thos. Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.
Feb. 4, 1825—6t.

DODDRIDGE'S NOTES.

FOR SALE at the Bookstore of the Subscriber, in Market Street, "Notes, on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 until the year 1783, inclusive. Together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country. *By the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge.*" Price $1

R. Patterson, *Agent.*
Feb. 4, 1825—3t.

"MR. OWEN'S PLAN,

For the Permanent Relief of the Working Classes." A few copies, in pamphlet form, for sale as above. Price 6¼ cents.

To be Rented,

THE WAREHOUSE, on the corner of Front and Market Streets, now occupied by Alexander M'Donald. For terms apply to A. M'Donald or to

Robert Peebles.
Feb. 4, 1825—3t.

TO LET,
A STORE ROOM,

WITH a Counting Room and Cellar attached, situated in Market St. between Fifth and Liberty Streets.

For terms apply to
George Swartz.
February 4, 1825—3t*

J. R. LAMBDIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has returned, and intends remaining only a few weeks in the city. Those who have heretofore engaged their portraits, and those who feel inclined to encourage him and have their portraits painted, will favor him with an early call, at his Painting Room, in Third Street, opposite the Theatre.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1825—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864
12,120	Prizes.			$205,820
22,100	Blanks.			

TICKETS $7.
Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Street
PITTSBURGH.
January 14, 1825.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf

Foreign News.

Effects of the Hurricane on the Continent.—The tremendous gales which were experienced on the coast of England from the 13th to the 20th of November, extended over the continent of Europe. The direction appears to have been as follows—It began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and after having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, passed by Gottenburgh and Sweden, continually increasing from south-west to north-west. In traversing Sweden, it swept away entire forests. In the gulf of Finland its ravages were most severely felt. In an instant it drove the waters of the Baltic into the gulf of Finland, and caused an immense rise of the waters.

At St. Petersburgh the most distressing consequences resulted from the overflowing of the Newa, on the 19th of November. The inundation was greater than that of 1797, when 3000 persons, and much cattle, perished at St. Petersburgh.—At that period the Newa rose only 14 feet above its level. It now rose 16½ feet. The tempest began at 2 o'clock in the morning, and blowing against the current of the Newa, the water, at nine o'clock, was upon a level with the parapet walls of the river and the canals. The wind then blew stronger, and the river, breaking over every barrier, inundated the city.

In Newsky Prospect, the principal street of St. Petersburgh, where the best shops are situated, the water rose to a height of ten feet. All these shops, as well as the great custom-house warehouses, and the Exchange sugar warehouses, were under water. The damage done it is impossible to estimate. Many persons who were in easy circumstances are now reduced to beggary. The bridges over the river, and most of those over the canals, were destroyed or seriously damaged. Boats laden with provisions and goods were carried over the quays and wrecked even in the heart of the city. The new pier prepared for the bridge of the summer garden, which had been finished at a great expense, was thrown down, and the garden laid waste, large trees even having been torn up by the roots. Hundreds of persons must have perished. All the cattle in the markets of St. Petersburgh were drowned, and the horses could only be saved by lifting them by main force to the first stories of the houses. It was not till three o'clock in the afternoon, that, the wind going down and changing its direction, the waters subsided, so that at five o'clock the streets were clear of it. The capital could not be lighted at night.—The morning of the 20th presented a scene of desolation. The ovens having been destroyed by the water, and the cellars filled, in which the flour is kept, it was difficult to supply the people with bread. Whole houses with their occupants were engulphed by the flood. Wagons, with four horses, heavily laden, were carried away. The bodies of 7,000 persons have been found in houses, and 8,000 persons are still missing.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that the effect of the hurricane was awfully felt at Catharenchoff, where nothing remained but the fragments of some country houses, from which the inhabitants escaped with great difficulty. Many persons in that town lost their lives.

The hurricane raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital, in Gottengen, Vibourg, Jutland, &c. At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings, and the roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were so completely blocked up with trees, that travelling was stopped. Twenty-five vessels near the bridge of Munkbron were carried away with the bridge, and all of them much damaged.

Professor Gruithuison, of Munich, attempts to account for the extraordinary weather, by new spots on the disk of the sun.

The whole regiment of imperial guards with their horses perished. A vessel of 100 guns has disappeared. All the imperial vessels in the harbor of Cronstadt are said to have been lost. The burial places were washed away, and the dead bodies were floating in the streets.

A little speck of War.—A letter received in London, dated Madrid Dec. 7, says:—

"In my last, I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary, at a short notice, with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The king, in his wisdom, formally demands the United States to recal the recognition of the independence of the several independent Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree, REVOKING THE CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS."

Some credit is attached to this report in consequence of the arrival in London of the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, who immediately proceeded to Liverpool, and embarked to the United States.

The extreme wet weather in England, &c. had occasioned a scarcity of breadstuff.

A company had been formed in England with a capital of 600,000*l.* for working the Mines in Peru.

France.—The French Chambers were opened on the 22d. The project of the late King for granting an indemnity to the French emigrants, will be carried into effect. It was understood that M. Villele intended to propose to the Chambers the formation of a 3 per cent. stock, to be created by the subscriptions of the present rentes at 75, and that the whole power of the sinking fund be afterwards applied to the stock. If it should succeed, the whole 5 per cents. will be reduced, and all the debts of the revolution sunk.

The coronation will take place at Rheims about May or June.

Portugal.—M. Hyde de Neuville had left Lisbon for Paris. Apprehensions existed as to Portugal. It was said the King proposed to abdicate the throne—Much jealousy existed in England of the influence of France in the Portuguese councils. It is reported the King of Portugal has refused to ratify a treaty concluded at London between the Ministers of Brazil and Portugal, by which the latter were to acknowledge the independence of the former. An Algerine squadron is said to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, for the purpose of cruising against Portuguese commerce. Two Portuguese frigates and a corvette sailed from Lisbon, Dec. 16th. An arrangement has been made to send the convicts of the continent to Brazil.

From India.—The ship Ninus, Capt. Frye, has arrived at Boston from Calcutta, bringing papers to the 20th of August.

The Burmese war continued—but their means of defence and annoyance are inconsiderable, and they are easily defeated. They had sent 50 or 60 fire rafts among the English vessels, but they did no mischief.

The papers mention several affairs with the Burmese, and the capture of many stockades by the British. The former appear to have had 3 or 4,000 men, killed and wounded, and 20 or 30 pieces of cannon taken, and the British seem to have had but 30 or 40 killed or wounded.

The Burmese abandon the country as the British advance—but operations were suspended for the rainy season.

Such is the distracted state of the native population at Madras, that 14,000 persons are fed daily from the depots established by public subscription.

The cholera morbus had visited Surat with great severity.—A seasonable fall of rain, however, arrested its progress.

We learn from the Ceylon Gazette, that the missionaries in the district of Jaffna, have suddenly met with great success, as instruments of the conversion of many natives.

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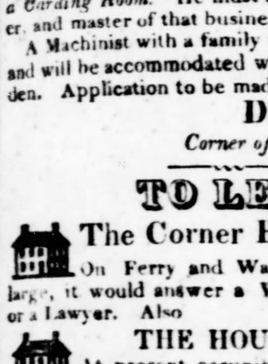
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,



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CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
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ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

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Church, Court-House, Academy, Factory, and Tavern

BELLS,

Made to any size.

ALSO,

Still-Cocks, Rivets, SpelterSolder,

And every description of

BRASS CASTINGS,

FOR STEAM ENGINES, FACTORIES, &c.

☞ Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, &c.

January 7, 1825—3m.*

TO LET,

The Brick Store Room,

CELLAR and VAULT, on the Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, now occupied by H. M'Clelland.

ALSO,

The Three Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, on Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond, now occupied by S. A. Dubarry.

Possession of the above will be given on the 1st of April. For the terms apply to

John Irwin.

Jan. 21, 1825—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton.

Including Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at modern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation their own mill.

☞ They can, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETING, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the ninth day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the office of the Company, at New Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business, under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19 Sansom-street, Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks County, Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824.—[Dec. 3.90.]

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West, is hereby particularly invited.

The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to three times per week, in less than four days each trip,—They being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and traveling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 5 cts. per mile.) $10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, 6 50
$16 50

This line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825.—tf.

☞ The Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Lexington Reporter, and Louisville Advertiser, will please insert the above every other week for two months, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

J B & Co.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

BUCHANAN & STARKEY,

For the purpose of transacting a

General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,

In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.

George Buchanan,
George Starkey.

February 4, 1825—3mo

REFERENCES.

Jno. Bustard, Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co, Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
Geo. Boggs, Jr. T & J. Kirkman, A. Buchanan & Co } Florence.
John Finck, James Buchanan, } New York.
Washington Jackson, William Stothers, Allen & Grant, } Philadelphia.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Robert Peebles, } Pittsburgh.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1824—tf

For Sale,

The Time of a Negro Girl,

WHO has nearly five years to serve, and can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Editor.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,

ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

To Persons having the care of Registers of Burials, and others.

THE ADVERTISER, the Rev. John Dight, of Harlem, near New-York, is interested in ascertaining the time of the

Decease of Mary Sprague,

who lived at Pittsburgh, and who is said to have died in the early part of the year 1815, but who, the Advertiser supposes, died before that time. Any person having any recollection of the said Mary Sprague, or of the time of her decease, would very much oblige the Advertiser by his information by letter; and any one holding a Register which contains the entry of her death, is requested to signify the same to the Advertiser, who will remit all fees and expenses

☞ All the Pittsburgh papers are desired to insert this, and to send their accounts to the Advertiser, who will discharge the same to their orders, either at New-York or Philadelphia.

Jan. 20, 1825—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,
Taxing certain Offices.

SECTION I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the City Gauger shall pay into the City Treasury fifteen per cent out of all moneys received by him as fees, while performing the duties of his office, and that he be required to pay the same quarterly into the hands of the Treasurer.

SEC. II. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Measurers of Boards and Scantling, appointed by law, be, and they are hereby required to pay into the City Treasury the sum of fifteen per cent on the amount of all moneys received by them as fees, for the performance of the duties of their office, and be required to pay the same quarterly into the hands of the Treasurer.

Ordained and enacted into a law the 7th day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Prest. Common Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Clk. Com. Council.*

James Ross,
Prest. Select Council.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk Sel. Council.*

Jan. 28—3t.

Proposals in Writing,

WILL be received by the subscribers until the 8th of March next, for weather boarding and roofing TURTLE CREEK BRIDGE, in the following manner, to wit—The weather boarding to be three quarter pine boards, of a good quality, and planed on the outside—the roof to be of good pine shingles—the whole length of the roof will be 154 feet; the breadth of the bridge is 24 feet; the height to be weatherboarded will be 15 feet. The whole to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Thos. Chalfant,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Samuel Fleming.

Feb. 4, 1825—6t.

DODDRIDGE'S NOTES.

FOR SALE at the Bookstore of the Subscriber, in Market Street, "Notes, on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, from the year 1763 until the year 1783, inclusive. Together with a view of the state of society and manners of the first settlers of the Western Country. *By the Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge.*" Price $1

R. Patterson, *Agent.*

Feb. 4, 1825—3t.

"MR. OWEN'S PLAN,

For the Permanent Relief of the Working Classes." A few copies, in pamphlet form, for sale as above. Price 6¼ cents.

To be Rented,

THE WAREHOUSE, on the corner of Front and Market Streets, now occupied by Alexander M'Donald. For terms apply to A. M'Donald or to

Robert Peebles.

Feb 4, 1825—3t.

TO LET,
A STORE ROOM,

WITH a Counting Room and Cellar attached, situated in Market St. between Fifth and Liberty Streets.

For terms apply to

George Swartz.

February 4, 1825—3t*

J. R. LAMBDIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has returned, and intends remaining only a few weeks in the city. Those who have heretofore engaged their portraits, and those who feel inclined to encourage him and have their portraits painted, will favor him with an early call, at his Painting Room, in Third Street, opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28, 1825—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

FIFTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

Will positively be drawn on the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Nos.—Eight numbers to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
2	"	2,128	is	4,256
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
104	"	50	is	5,200
1300	"	16	is	20,800
10608	"	8	is	84,864
12,120	Prizes.			$205,820
22,100	Blanks.			

TICKETS $7.

Halves $3 50 | *Quarters* $1 75

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Street
PITTSBURGH.

January 14, 1825.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

Foreign News.

Effects of the Hurricane on the Continent.—The tremendous gales which were experienced on the coast of England from the 13th to the 27th of November, extended over the continent of Europe. The direction appears to have been as follows:—It began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and after having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, passed by Gottenburgh and Sweden, continually increasing from south-west to north-west. In traversing Sweden, it swept away entire forests. In the gulf of Finland its ravages were most severely felt. In an instant it drove the waters of the Baltic into the gulf of Finland, and caused an immense rise of the waters.

At St. Petersburgh the most distressing consequences resulted from the overflowing of the Newa, on the 19th of November. The inundation was greater than that of 1797, when 5000 persons, and much cattle, perished at St. Petersburgh.—At that period the Newa rose only 14 feet above its level. It now rose 16½ feet. The tempest began at 2 o'clock in the morning, and blowing against the current of the Newa, the water, at nine o'clock, was upon a level with the parapet walls of the river and the canals. The wind then blew stronger, and the river, breaking over every barrier, inundated the city.

In Newsky Prospect, the principal street of St. Petersburgh, where the best shops are situated, the water rose to a height of ten feet. All these shops, as well as the great custom-house warehouses, and the Exchange sugar warehouses, were under water: The damage done it is impossible to estimate. Many persons who were in easy circumstances are now reduced to beggary. The bridges over the river, and most of those over the canals, were destroyed or seriously damaged. Boats laden with provisions and goods were carried over the quays and wrecked even in the heart of the city. The new pier prepared for the bridge of the summer garden, which had been finished at a great expense, was thrown down, and the garden laid waste, large trees even having been torn up by the roots. Hundreds of persons must have perished. All the cattle in the markets of St. Petersburgh were drowned, and the horses could only be saved by lifting them by main force to the first stories of the houses. It was not till three o'clock in the afternoon, that, the wind going down and changing its direction, the waters subsided, so that at five o'clock the streets were clear of it. The capital could not be lighted at night.—The morning of the 20th presented a scene of desolation. The ovens having been destroyed by the water, and the cellars filled, in which the flour is kept, it was difficult to supply the people with bread. Whole houses with their occupants were engulphed by the flood. Wagons, with four horses, heavily laden, were carried away. The bodies of 7,000 persons have been found in houses, and 8,000 persons are still missing.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that the effect of the hurricane was awfully felt at Catharenchoff, where nothing remained but the fragments of some country houses, from which the inhabitants escaped with great difficulty. Many persons in that town lost their lives.

The hurricane raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital, in Gottengen, Vibourg, Jutland, &c. At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings, and the roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were so completely blocked up with trees, that travelling was stopped. Twenty-five vessels near the bridge of Munkbron were carried away with the bridge, and all of them much damaged.

Professor Gruithuison, of Munich, attempts to account for the extraordinary weather, by new spots on the disk of the sun.

The whole regiment of imperial guards with their horses perished. A vessel of 100 guns has disappeared. All the imperial vessels in the harbor of Cronstadt are said to have been lost. The burial places were washed away, and the dead bodies were floating in the streets.

A little speck of War.—A letter received in London, dated Madrid Dec. 7, says:—

"In my last, I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary, at a short notice, with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The king, in his wisdom, formally demands the United States to recal the recognition of the independence of the several independent Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a Royal Decree, REVOKING THE CESSION OF THE FLORIDAS."

Some credit is attached to this report in consequence of the arrival in London of the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, who immediately proceeded to Liverpool, and embarked to the United States.

The extreme wet weather in England, &c. had occasioned a scarcity of breadstuff.

A company had been formed in England with a capital of 600,000*l* for working the Mines in Peru.

France.—The French Chambers were opened on the 22d. The project of the late King for granting an indemnity to the French emigrants, will be carried into effect. It was understood that M. Villele intended to propose to the Chambers the formation of a 3 per cent. stock, to be created by the subscriptions of the present rentes at 75, and that the whole power of the sinking fund be afterwards applied to the stock. If it should succeed, the whole 5 per cents. will be reduced, and all the debts of the revolution sunk.

The coronation will take place at Rheims about May or June.

Portugal.—M. Hyde de Neuville had left Lisbon for Paris Apprehensions existed as to Portugal. It was said the King proposed to abdicate the throne—Much jealousy existed in England of the influence of France in the Portuguese councils. It is reported the King of Portugal has refused to ratify a treaty concluded at London between the Ministers of Brazil and Portugal, by which the latter were to acknowledge the independence of the former. An Algerine squadron is said to have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, for the purpose of cruising against Portuguese commerce. Two Portuguese frigates and a corvette sailed from Lisbon, Dec. 16th. An arrangement has been made to send the convicts of the continent to Brazil.

From India.—The ship Ninus, Capt. Frye, has arrived at Boston from Calcutta, bringing papers to the 20th of August.

The Burmese war continued—but their means of defence and annoyance are inconsiderable, and they are easily defeated. They had sent 50 or 60 fire rafts among the English vessels, but they did no mischief.

The papers mention several affairs with the Burmese, and the capture of many stockades by the British. The former appear to have had 3 or 4,000 men, killed and wounded, and 20 or 30 pieces of cannon taken, and the British seem to have had but 30 or 40 killed or wounded.

The Burmese abandon the country as the British advance—but operations were suspended for the rainy season.

Such is the distracted state of the native population at Madras, that 14,000 persons are fed daily from the depots established by public subscription.

The cholera morbus had visited Surat with great severity.—A seasonable fall of rain, however, arrested its progress.

We learn from the Ceylon Gazette, that the missionaries in the district of Jaffna, have suddenly met with great success, as instruments of the conversion of many natives.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1825.

Internal Improvement. A letter from a member of Congress, dated on the 24th ult. published in the Union-Town Genius of Liberty, says:

"The report of the Board of Internal Improvement, I understand, will be communicated next week; it will be as favorable to the object of uniting the Ohio and Chesapeake as we could wish."

Tobacco culture in Ohio. It appears from the St. Clairsville Gazette, that a committee of the Ohio legislature has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing one or more inspectors of tobacco in that state. The following statement of the Gazette will surprise many of our readers:

"As to the expediency of making an appointment of this kind there can be no question; indeed the amount of tobacco raised in this [Belmont] county alone makes it *necessary*. It is estimated that last *year two hundred and fifty hogsheads* were raised, and that at least *one thousand* will be raised the present year in this county. The business is likely to prove much more profitable to our farmers than raising grain or stock. Sales of tobacco can be effected for cash as soon as it is cured; but is difficult to exchange grain for necessary conveniencies."

Ohio.—The Canal Bill has passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature, by immense majorities. The revenue bill has also passed both houses, and a bill for the encouragement of Schools, is before the house, with every prospect of being enacted. When the news of the passage of the Canal Bill reached Chillicothe, the Supporter says, "it excited the liveliest sensations of joy. The town was brilliantly illuminated—a number of salutes were fired by the Chillicothe Blues, who turned out on that occasion—and our fellow citizens, with but few exceptions, vied with each other in manifesting their gratification at an event so auspicious to the future prosperity of the state."

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—With your permission, I will add a few more remarks on Mr. Owen's System.

Your correspondent says, that "on a supposition the world was made up of his communities, it would be a contradiction to individual objects in every species in nature, animate and inanimate, to suppose them all equal." I grant this, but I would ask, who contends for or expects an equality in the moral or intellectual attainments of Mr. Owen's pupils? They would all enjoy equal advantages in their education, and would be equally exempt from the pernicious effects of evil example,—they would all be equal in rights and privileges, but that there would be a dull uniformity of character, is neither wished nor intended.

If they are taught from infancy, duly to appreciate the advantages of acquiring useful knowledge, and to feel that their happiness will be most promoted by the cultivation of those kind, benevolent, and virtuous affections, which are derived from a higher source than Mr. Owen's system, there can be little doubt that such a society would be greatly improved, and in another generation great advances might be made towards eradicating vice and vicious inclinations altogether; still there would be a sufficient diversity of character.

Your correspondent raises a question, "whether the arts and sciences would be most flourishing upon the present plan of society or that proposed." They are, so he says, "on the former plan." This is admitted, but will not the observation made some years ago, respecting great Britain and her navigation act, apply here? While some persons contended that she owed her power and greatness to it—others replied that she acquired them, not *by* it, but *in spite* of it.

Can it be doubted that if every member of society had the advantage of a good education, and an opportunity was given him for calling forth and cherishing those intellectual powers and faculties which have been kindly bestowed upon him, there would be an accumulation of knowledge far beyond what is now possessed? How many Miltons, Lockes, Newtons—how many Watts, Arkwrights, Wedgewoods, Franklins or Washingtons may have entered on the stage of life, made their exit, and sunk into oblivion, because their rising genius was nipped by the chilling frost of penury, or blighted by the pestiferous breath of ignorance!

Your correspondent asks, "whether societies, formed for co-junct happiness and interests, have been examples of success and objects of envy?" In reply to the former part of the question, I think they have. The primary consideration, in the formation of these societies, was the acquisition of wealth, and no person acquainted with them will say they have not, in this particular, succeeded to admiration; but, unhappily, they have not extended their views beyond this point, and as wealth is not happiness, I willingly admit they are not objects of envy. But Mr. Owen's system is very different. It does not seek to make its members rich, but happy—not to accumulate wealth, to generate pride, and oppress their neighbor, but, by the advantages of a well combined exertion, to furnish the most easy and effectual means for the improvement of their moral and physical powers. Could your correspondent behold a society of this description in full operation, I am convinced he would, without hesitation, declare the condition of its members to be truly enviable.

The unfitness of this country for the adoption of Mr. Owen's views, is, I think, another mistake of your correspondent. He asks, "what would draw any respectable part of our population from their individual interests—from their own farms?"

The term respectable is rather indefinite; but if it mean the rich, they may probably be as little inclined now, as they were of old to embrace another plan, but as long as a desire of happiness exists in the human breast, they will, on seeing its good effects, be led to come into it, sooner or later, as the easiest and most efficacious means of attaining their object. As riches are not the only test of respectability, I believe there are many respectable farmers who would rejoice to leave their dreary abodes, and half cultivated farms, to unite their exertions with a society which, by dint of well directed co-operation, could provide for its members most, if not all the real comforts and conveniences of polished society.

Your correspondent says, "every man is too comfortable within his own family, to seek to rank with the multitude." In reply, I would observe, that if I thought the pleasures of domestic life would be in any way diminished by the plan, that would be an insuperable objection to it; but, if I understood it aright, its tendency is to multiply them in an incredible degree. It would seem that the desire after sociality was natural to man, and although he may not "seek to rank with the multitude," he seldom resorts to solitude but from necessity. Let us compare the situation of a farmer in one of these communities, with that of nine-tenths of those who are scattered through our country; and I think we shall be at no loss to pronounce on which side the advantage lies.

Having already trespassed on your indulgence, I shall reserve a few concluding remarks for your next paper. ANOTHER HEARER.

A machine for drilling rocks has been invented by Cyrus Alden, of Roxbury, Mass. by which a boy can drill as much in one day as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machine is said to be exceedingly simple, and may be put in operation by less power than is necessary to turn a common grindstone, and is done in a similar manner. *East. pap.*

For the Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA POLICY.

The state of Pennsylvania, for several years past, liberally expended large sums of money in promoting internal improvement; by opening roads, constructing bridges and turnpikes, and removing obstructions from innumerable streams, great and small, which traverse the state. This policy met with decided approbation, and the great benefits which sprung from it, were participated by the citizens generally. This enterprising spirit which actuated Pennsylvania, did not pass unnoticed by our intelligent and shrewd neighbors. We enjoyed, at one time, almost the whole carrying trade, from the Atlantic to the Ohio; wealth and prosperity beamed upon us their brightest rays; the fertilizing tide of emigration flowed through our state, and full employment was given to the industry of a rapidly increasing population.—These important advantages strongly attracted the attention of surrounding states. It was soon determined that Pennsylvania should not have an exclusive property in the transit trade, and monopolize its advantages, although she had earned them with the sweat of her brow. The Cumberland road, constructed at an immense expense, by the general government, aims the first blow at our prosperity, and is calculated to deprive Pennsylvania of an important item in the account of her trade and internal commerce. We saw the danger when it was too late. What could individual enterprise, even aided by our state, accomplish, in competition with the general government? But while smarting under the blow inflicted by the Cumberland road on one cheek, the other is menaced with a more fatal stroke from the vigor of a Clinton, and the New-York Canal is to complete our overthrow. One is almost inclined to believe that there is a combination to strip Pennsylvania of her fairest plume, and leave her naked and desolate. Baltimore and New-York are to become the grand emporiums for the supply of the whole west country; its rich commerce is to nourish them and diffuse prosperity throughout a great portion of their respective state.

Whilst we witness the effects of the Cumberland Road on the one side, and contemplate with astonishment the progress of the New-York Canal on the other; whilst we censure the extravagant waste of public money in the construction of the former, and admire and extol the genius which devised, and the vigor which could execute the latter, let us not sink into a state of despondency in relation to ourselves, and remain supine and inactive. Let us be up and doing. The tide of our prosperity has not yet begun to ebb; while it is still slowly carrying us onward, let us remove all obstructions to its course, and secure its perennial flow. The whole resources, must be rallied and brought into vigorous action. The combined energies of the state must be directed with unanimity to the completion of one grand and important project, which will place Pennsylvania paramount to all her active competitors, and eventually elevate her to the highest grade in the scale of wealth, population, prosperity and power. This great undertaking, worthy the perseverance and enterprise of Pennsylvania, is the construction of the *Pennsylvania Canal*, to pursue the route laid out by nature, through the valleys of the Alleghany, Kiskiminetas, Conemaugh, Juniata and Susquehanna. Thus would the most direct water communication be effected between the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. This canal would then become the grand artery, through which would pass the life-giving commerce of that immense region watered by the Ohio and its tributaries, and including parts of the Mississippi and Missouri. This would enable our farmers and manufacturers to transmit their produce at the most trifling expense to an eastern market; it offers to that part of our state which abounds in mineral wealth peculiar advantages, by the facilities it would afford of transporting to the east and to the west. Iron, which is the basis of so many of our manufactures, would be furnished at reduced prices, new manufactures would spring up, agriculture flourish, towns and villages start into existence, a new impulse be given to industry; the current of emigration would set into this channel, new and industrious settlers people our forests, and, in a word, the whole country would exhibit the lively scene of a happy people in the full tide of successful pursuits.

CANAL POLICY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It is highly gratifying to observe the increasing attention which is manifesting itself in relation to improvements in Agriculture. That useful, independent, and honorable pursuit is rapidly advancing towards the exalted station in public opinion to which it is deservedly entitled, by its great importance to us individually and as a nation. Much zeal and interest have been excited by Agricultural Societies, and if well supported by the Farmers, they will be the means of essentially benefiting the Farmers themselves, and of promoting the prosperity of the country in general.

These institutions collect and preserve in a durable form, a mass of valuable information, derived from the actual experience and observation of *practical* Farmers, and this fund of profitable intelligence is distributed for the instruction and advantage of the community.

In this state the "Pennsylvania Agricultural Society" has taken the lead, and has lately published a neat volume of more than 300 pages, styled, "*Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.*"—This volume is enriched with a number of handsomely executed engravings of animals of the new and improved breeds, and of new and useful implements of husbandry; and contains important information on the management and improvement of the breeds of neat cattle and sheep—also, a number of valuable communications, in relation to Crops, Fences, Manures, the best method of cultivating and preparing Flax, and on a variety of other subjects, interesting to every Farmer.

This work is strongly recommended to our enterprising Farmers; its contents will be an ample remuneration for the trifling sum to be paid for it, and will be profitable to themselves and their sons. The book is cheap; so much of it as treats of "The art of improving the breeds of domestic animals," is alone worth the price of the whole.

AGRICOLA.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—In passing through Pittsburgh, I was much pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Herron had been in the habit of teaching Sacred History at his church on Sundays, to the youth of his congregation. That I might be the better able to judge as to the correctness of the report, as well as to the manner of tuition, I attended at the church myself, and am happy to say, that I never was more delighted in my life, than to find the reverend and worthy divine, surrounded by a large number of the youth of his congregation, composed of both sexes, eagerly receiving the word of life from his mouth, and in a modest and respectful manner endeavoring to answer the well-chosen interrogatories put to them. And though some of them occasionally seemed at a loss to answer the question correctly, yet upon the whole, their answers were such, as did readily show, they had been endeavoring, like Timothy, to learn the Scriptures from their youth. The reverend divine, surrounded as he was, with so many young ones, brought to my recollection the command of our blessed Redeemer, when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c.

Many are the methods that have been proposed and tried for improving the moral condition of the human race; but I have no hesitation in saying, that the method adopted by Mr. Herron, of teaching the Scriptures in the presence of an assembled congregation, is far superior to any of them, not excepting Joseph Lancaster's, which is deservedly held in high estimation, by every one who is acquainted with its practical utility. Mr. Herron, like John the Baptist, is laying the axe to the root of the tree (ignorance) at once, and it must be attended with the most happy consequences. The subject was too serious to admit of any thing like levity on the part of the auditory, but I was glad to see that if there had been any, a look of the reverend divine was quite sufficient to put it down.

If you can spare as much of your paper as will hold the above, you will oblige me by giving it an insertion, with a recommendation to other editors to do the same, as it strikes me that it cannot be too generally known. Others who are fellow-laborers in the christian vineyard, may, perhaps, upon seeing it, be induced to commence the same system of education in their congregations, as it is well worthy of imitation. A TRAVELLER.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Feb. 3.

LA FAYETTE.—The intimation in our last, taken from the Richmond Enquirer, that General La Fayette would be in Harrisburgh on Sunday last, turned out to be correct. The General did arrive about 5 o'clock of that day, accompanied by his son,—by a committee from the borough of York, and several citizens of Harrisburgh who went out to meet him.

Our readers are already advised of the appointment of committees by the two Houses to make arrangements for the reception of General La Fayette. The short notice had of his arrival, and that notice upon newspaper authority—although it is said Governor Shulze was apprized of it by letter so early as Tuesday, the 25th ult. —produced a good deal of difficulty with regard to the choice of a place for his accommodation. The committee of arrangement, on the part of the two Houses, had ample powers upon the treasury, and contemplated hiring a suit of rooms for the above purpose, but a proposition of Gov. Shulze to receive him at his, the Governor's house, was accepted. Whether much eclat will be the consequence of this conversion of La Fayette's visit, into a visit to Governor Shulze, instead of a visit to the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, is yet to be seen. Certain it is, that a great many citizens who would have paid their respects to him in the latter situation, were restrained from doing so by the consideration, that the private quarters of the Governor were to be invaded in the act.

On Monday, General La Fayette rode to the capital, and occupied the room usually called the Governor's room, from 11 to 3 o'clock, where he was introduced to the members of both branches of the legislature, and such citizens and strangers as were curious of an introduction. It was calculated that he shook hands during this space of time with 1000 persons. The members of the Harrisburgh bar, and the principal part of the gentlemen of this profession, in attendance at the seat of government as witnesses for and against the judges—waited in a body upon the General. Mr. George Fisher, as senior of the profession, delivered an address of welcome, to which the General made an appropriate reply. In the evening the General visited the Lodge, and received the greetings of his masonic brethren.

A subscription was started among the members of the Legislature, on Sunday, for a dinner to General La Fayette, to be given on Tuesday. It was mooted, whether the revolutionary soldiers of the town should be invited to the entertainment and after warm altercation it was decided that they should be invited. The dinner was accordingly given at Matthew Wilson's Inn and passed off very agreeably.

At 12 o'clock of Tuesday, General La Fayette was introduced to the Senate and House of Representatives, in the respective chambers of these bodies. The Speakers delivered addresses, and the General made replies: the which we are not in possession of.

At 11 o'clock of Wednesday, General La Fayette took his departure for York.

The General was escorted to the capitol, on Tuesday, by the volunteer battalion of this place. When he alighed from the carriage, a federal salute, old style, was fired from a piece of ordnance under the command of lieutenant Weise, of Carlisle. In the evening the battalion marched out the Hummelstown road, and escorted into the town, several volunteer companies from the lower part of this, and from Lebanon county.

The whole of the troops paraded in the Market square yesterday morning, and are a fine looking body of men.

The troops were under the command of the following officers;—Major Forster, Capt. Walker, of Harrisburgh, Captain Mish of Lebanon, commanded the dragoons: Captains Weistling, Miller, Wallace, M'Ilwaine, Ernst, Piper, Weidman and Marshall, the infantry: Lieut. Weise, the artillery. On Wednesday afternoon the Harrisburgh troops escorted those from a distance out of town on their return home.

If it had been known at a distance that General La Fayette would be in Harrisburgh at the above time, we should have had an immense assemblage of people from the north and west.

The following was the vote for U. S. Senator, on Monday. The convention adjourned for two weeks.

For Marks 31, Sergeant 20, Ingham 18, Burnside 19, Rogers 7, Darlington 19, James Todd 2.

State Legislature.—The ceremonies attending the visit of General La Fayette have put legislation out of joint. Very little business was done in either House on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday there was not a quorum in the House of Representatives at the hour of meeting, and they adjourned forthwith.

Judge-breaking.—The committee of investigation in Judge Franklin's case proceeds diligently in the examination of witnesses. The committee in Judge Chapman's case has stood adjourned through the bustling times occasioned by the visit of General La Fayette, but will resume its examination this afternoon.

From the number of witnesses summoned, it is probable that these investigations will occupy several weeks to come.

Education.—After several years spent in maturing a bill, to impart the blessings of education to the whole of our rising generation, it was last winter passed into a law. Divers petitions have been presented at the present session for a repeal of the law. Now the oddity of the thing is this, that there should be petitions for the repeal of the law the provisions of which every township, ward and borough in the commonwealth, is at liberty to accept at the election for township officers in March.

The act in question may not be exactly the thing in its details; let us have an expression of public opinion on it, and a trial of effects, by permitting it to go into operation wherever the people choose. If it should be found lame, it may be amended: if prejudicial to the public interests, it may be repealed. But let it have a trial. *Ib.*

CONGRESS.

From the Washington City Gazette.

INTERNAL TRADE TO MEXICO.

In the Senate of the United States on Monday last, Mr. Benton delivered a speech on this subject, containing a great variety of interesting matter. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. B. proceeded to say,

First, sir, it does seem to me that the trade between Missouri and Mexico is sufficiently valuable to merit the favor of national protection. It opens a new and extensive market for the cotton goods grown and manufactured in our own country; a market not circumscribed by the walls of a town, or the shores of an island, but spreading over an area of a million of square miles. The seven internal provinces are equal in extent to seven of the principal kingdoms of Europe put together. They are large enough to give rise and outlet to a river washing more territory than the Danube. The Rio del Norte, which traverses sixteen parallels of latitude, and finds in three provinces only, in those called Eastern, an ample space in which to unfold its enormous length. The resources of this extensive region are rich and various. The mountainous districts abound with furred animals; the plains with mules, horses, and cattle; and central parts with gold and silver mines. The population, exclusive of that description of Indians which the Spaniards call "*Indios Bravos*," amounts to 600,000 souls, and increases with the rapidity only known to new countries, where the manners are simple, the means of subsistence abundant, and land a free gift to all that will take it. The trade of a people inhabiting a country so vast, possessing resources so rich, and increasing in numbers as rapidly as ourselves, must doubtless be valuable. It has also yielded for the present year 190,000 dollars in gold and silver coin and bullion, and precious furs; and this sum, although inconsiderable in itself, is only a beginning and an earnest of what may be expected when the trade is protected and carried on to the extent of which it is capable. The Rio del Norte, speaking of its unnavigable state, Mr. B. said, though magnified by the Spaniards by the imposing titles of "*Bravo*" and "*Grande*," is yet only brave in a war upon sand, and only great in the distance which it runs. Of the two thousand miles which it displays in length, no more than four or five hundred, and these towards its head, are fit for navigation; all the rest is choked with sand. Added to this evil is another—the want of convenient seaports. The internal provinces may be said to be without seaports. Guyamas, in the Gulf of California, is small in itself, not readily approached, and separated from the valley of the Rio del Norte, by some hundred leagues of distance, and the lofty ridge of the Sierra Mader. San Fernando and Galvezton, on the coast of Texas, are nothing but anchorages, and separated by great distances from the rich and populous provinces. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvarado, and Acapulco, are about as far off as our Pittsburgh is from the town of Santa Fe. They are as far off in measured miles, and about ten or twenty times farther in the direction of transportation. From the Mexican ports, the whole route to Santa Fe, is over land, and the backs of mules the only means of conveyance. From Pittsburgh, the entire distance, is a water line of river navigation. Look at the maps. See the Ohio running a thousand mi[les] direct from Pittsburgh towards Santa F[e] then see the Kamas, Arkansas, and [Red River, running directly from it, a[t] meeting the Ohio in the central channe[l] of the Mississippi. Thus, not only St[. Louis and the towns on the Missouri rive[r] but those on the Ohio, and even those [on the seaboard of the Atlantic states, are [nearer to Santa Fe than even Vera Cruz, [Acapulco, or any other Mexican port. [At the decision of the question does no[t] depend upon a view of the maps. It is [already solved. The merchandise which is [now carried from Missouri to the internal p[rovinces, is the same which had been prev[iously bro't down the Ohio from the Atlant[ic ports and factories. The cotton goods t[hus carried out, bear the stamps of Ark[wright and Waltham, and are the same w[hich, after paying the cotton grower for the [raw material, and leaving a profit in th[e hand of the manufacturer, the first, sec[ond, and third sellers, and giving empl[oyment to numerous carriers, are still sold at [another profit in the internal province, a[nd yet sold so low as to drive out of the [market every competitor from the Mexican [ports.

To the people of the West, I kn[ow this trade to be an object of the greates[t value. Their own interior position cuts t[hem off from foreign commerce. The M[exicans are their neighbors and the only [foreign power with whom they can trad[e. It is one of the few sources from wh[ich they can derive the precious metals. [It is already brought in, constitutes t[he coin lating medium of the country in [circulern parts of Missouri. It is pai[d vest-coffers of the government who[se the tion it now solicits.

That the trade will be beneficial to the inhabitants of the Internal Provinces, is a proposition too plain to be argued. They are a people among whom all the arts are lost—the ample catalogue of whose wants may be inferred from the lamentable details of Mr. Storrs. No books! no newspapers! Iron a dollar a pound! cultivating the earth with wooden tools! and spinning upon a stick! Such is the picture of a people whose fathers wore the proud title of "Conquerors;" whose ancestors, in the time of Charles the Fifth, were the pride, the terror and the model of Europe; and such has been the power of civil and religious despotism in accomplishing the degradation of the human species! To a people thus abused, and so lately arrived at the possession of their liberties, a supply of merchandise, upon the cheapest terms, is the least of the benefits to be derived from a commerce with the people of the United States. The consolidation of [our] republican institutions, the improvement of their moral and social condition, the restoration of their lost arts, and the development of their national resources, are among the grand results which philanthropy anticipates from such a commerce.

Our maritime commerce requires [ships] treaties, ambassadors, consuls, and [occa]sive wars, to protect it. The inland trade to Mexico, requires a right of way, to be purchased from the Indians, and two or three commercial agents to be stationed in the internal provinces. At this very moment we are enacting, with the greatest unanimity, measures of a war character against the pirates of Cuba, and for what? To protect the lives and merchandise of our citizens, in passing through the Gulf of Mexico. And will you not protect the citizen in going to Mexico by land as well as by water? Will you not protect them against Indians, as well as against Pirates?

[The Senate, by a large majority, passed Mr. Benton's bill authorizing a road to be marked out from Missouri to Mexico.]

On Mr. Webster's bill now before congress, more expressly defining crimes against the United States, and providing punishments, the propriety of inflicting death in any case, was made the point in discussion. The champions and opponents of this measure ranged respectively through a large region of remark. Mr. Ingersoll from Pennsylvania stated, that a man who was sentenced to confinement in the Philadelphia penitentiary, and who received the pardon, displayed that paper ostentatiously on his return homewards, and before he did reach his wife and family, perpetrated the very same offence a second time. The Hon. representative was warmly opposed to the Penitentiary system of punishment. Mr. Livingston from Louisiana related a fact on the other side of the question—He stated that in New-Orleans, six banditti strangers were arrested, tried, convicted and hanged on the testimony of one man, who was afterwards proved to have committed perjury. Mr. Livingston, after stating this fact, remarked, that death is a penalty which when inflicted, can never be suspended, commuted or pardoned afterwards. *Baltimore Patriot.*

Foreign News.

STATE OF IRELAND—ARREST OF MR O'CONNELL.

New-York Feb. 1.—The most prominent subject of discussion in the London press, for several months past, has been that of the proceedings of the Catholic Association in Dublin. The object of the association is to combine the whole energies of the catholic party, and direct them to any given point that may promise success in the great question of emancipation. The members of the association have rapidly increased; and from the proceedings of their meetings, we should suppose that the whole of the catholic clergy and nobility, together with their most opulent citizens, would soon be united in this organized attempt to obtain their civil and political rights. As money is the sinew of war, a fund is accumulating to defray the expenses of their operations, and on the whole, the combination wears rather a formidable appearance. Some of the London journals defend the catholics in this proceeding, while others treat the matter as though it was of little importance, and others again shudder, or affect to shudder, at the consequences. Nor is the attention of the press alone directed to Ireland. The peculiar state of that country, at this moment, we are assured, "occupies the principal attention of the government. It is likewise mentioned that the marquis of Wellesley is to retire from the lord lieutenancy of the kingdom, and succeed to the presidency of his majesty's council, vice the earl of Harrowby, who resigns and quits altogether. Another rumour is, that the duke of Wellington is to be the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, though it has been whispered that the earl of Bristol is to succeed the marquis Wellesley, and that Mr. Wilmot Hurton is to be his secretary. It is also stated that there is a considerable movement of troops toward Ireland. At Dublin Castle, two additional guns have been mounted; an artillery officer is in future to mount guard; and searches have been made for arms in some parts of the south. A quantity of gunpowder has been seized in a dealer's shop at Montrath, by order of the secretary of state. The manner in which it was done shows that the government are well aware of every thing that is passing in Ireland."

The arrest of Mr. O'Connell, moreover, as mentioned in the foreign news the other day looks as though the government did not well like the appearance of things. Mr. O'Connell has been a leading and distinguished member of the Catholic Association, and one of the ablest and most ardent of its speakers. He attended the meeting of the Association on the 10th of December, on which occasion various letters were read, members proposed, and subscriptions added to the fund. [At this meeting Mr. O'Connell made a speech, which, as reported by one of the papers, was alleged to contain seditious sentiments, and for which he was arrested.

The subscription for a *Rail-Way* from the Cromford Canal to the Peak Forest Canal, Derbyshire, is nearly filled up. This Rail-Way ses from inclined planes to the summit level of feet above the former Canal, and then descends feet to the Peak Forest Canal. The country very mountainous and irregular, embankments tunnels will be necessary—yet the engineer Jessup) is certain, that the expense will not exceed £4000 per mile on an average. It is proposed to locomotive engines on the level parts, and station engines at the inclined planes. The total expense is stated at £150,000, and the probable revenue £16,676, from which, when £1040 are deducted agency and incidental expenses, and £960, or per mile for keeping in repair 32 miles of Rail-W eleven per cent. profit is left. The carriage of lime, stone, timber, iron, &c. is calculated at penny per ton per mile, and grain and goods at per ton per mile; this is exclusive of one penny ton per mile; which is in contemplation to charge the cost and maintenance of the steam engines. report from which these statements are extracted is dated September 2d, 1824.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1825.

Internal Improvement. A letter from a member of Congress, dated on the 24th ult. published in the Union-Town Genius of Liberty, says:

"The report of the Board of Internal Improvement, I understand, will be communicated next week; it will be as favorable to the object of uniting the Ohio and Chesapeake as we could wish."

Tobacco culture in Ohio. It appears from the St. Clairsville Gazette, that a committee of the Ohio legislature has been instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing one or more inspectors of tobacco in that state. The following statement of the Gazette will surprise many of our readers:

"As to the expediency of making an appointment of this kind there can be no question; indeed the amount of tobacco raised in this [Belmont] county alone makes it *necessary*. It is estimated that last year *two hundred and fifty hogsheads* were raised, and that at least *one thousand* will be raised the present year in this county. The business is likely to prove much more profitable to our farmers than raising grain or stock. Sales of tobacco can be effected for cash as soon as it is cured; but is difficult to exchange grain for necessary conveniencies."

Ohio.—The Canal Bill has passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature, by immense majorities. The revenue bill has also passed both houses, and a bill for the encouragement of Schools, is before the house, with every prospect of being enacted. When the news of the passage of the Canal Bill reached Chillicothe, the Supporter says, "it excited the liveliest sensations of joy. The town was brilliantly illuminated—a number of salutes were fired by the Chillicothe Blues, who turned out on that occasion—and our fellow citizens, with but few exceptions, vied with each other in manifesting their gratification at an event so auspicious to the future prosperity of the state."

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—With your permission, I will add a few more remarks on Mr. Owen's System.

Your correspondent says, that "on a supposition the world was made up of his communities, it would be a contradiction to individual objects in every species in nature, animate and inanimate, to suppose them all equal." I grant this, but I would ask, who contends for or expects an equality in the moral or intellectual attainments of Mr. Owen's pupils? They would all enjoy equal advantages in their education, and would be equally exempt from the pernicious effects of evil example,—they would all be equal in rights and privileges, but that there would be a dull uniformity of character, is neither wished nor intended.

If they are taught from infancy, duly to appreciate the advantages of acquiring useful knowledge, and to feel that their happiness will be most promoted by the cultivation of those kind, benevolent, and virtuous affections, which are derived from a higher source than Mr. Owen's system, there can be little doubt that such a society would be greatly improved, and in another generation great advances might be made towards eradicating vice and vicious inclinations altogether; still there would be a sufficient diversity of character.

Your correspondent raises a question, "whether the arts and sciences would be most flourishing upon the present plan of society or that proposed." They are, so he says, "on the former plan." This is admitted, but will not the observation made some years ago, respecting great Britain and her navigation act, apply here? While some persons contended that she owed her power and greatness to it—others replied that she acquired them, not *by* it, but *in spite* of it.

Can it be doubted that if every member of society had the advantage of a good education, and an opportunity was given him for calling forth and cherishing those intellectual powers and faculties which have been kindly bestowed upon him, there would be an accumulation of knowledge far beyond what is now possessed? How many Miltons, Lockes, Newtons—how many Watts, Arkwrights, Wedgewoods, Franklins or Washingtons may have entered on the stage of life, made their exit, and sunk into oblivion, because their rising genius was nipped by the chilling frost of penury, or blighted by the pestiferous breath of ignorance!

Your correspondent asks, "whether societies, formed for co junct happiness and interests, have been examples of success and objects of envy?" In reply to the former part of the question, I think they have. The primary consideration, in the formation of these societies, was the acquisition of wealth, and no person acquainted with them will say they have not, in this particular, succeeded to admiration; but, unhappily, they have not extended their views beyond this point, and as wealth is not happiness, I willingly admit they are not objects of envy. But Mr. Owen's system is very different. It does not seek to make its members rich, but happy—not to accumulate wealth, to generate pride, and oppress their neighbor, but, by the advantages of a well combined education, to furnish the most easy and effectual means for the improvement of their moral and physical powers. Could your correspondent behold a society of this description in full operation, I am convinced he would, without hesitation, declare the condition of its members to be truly enviable.

The unfitness of this country for the adoption of Mr. Owen's views, is, I think, another mistake of your correspondent. He asks, "what would draw any respectable part of our population from their individual interests—from their own farms?"

The term respectable is rather indefinite; but if it mean the rich, they may probably be as little inclined now, as they were of old to embrace another plan, but as long as a desire of happiness exists in the human breast, they will, on seeing its good effects, be led to come into it, sooner or later, as the easiest and most efficacious means of attaining their object. As riches are not the only test of respectability, I believe there are many respectable farmers who would rejoice to leave their dreary abodes, and half cultivated farms, to unite their exertions with a society which, by dint of well directed co-operation, could provide for its members most, if not all the real comforts and conveniences of polished society.

Your correspondent says, "every man is too comfortable within his own family, to seek to rank with the multitude." In reply, I would observe, that if I thought the pleasures of domestic life would be in any way diminished by the plan, that would be an insuperable objection to it; but, if I understood it aright, its tendency is to multiply them in an incredible degree. It would seem that the desire after sociality was natural to man, and although he may not "seek to rank with the multitude," he seldom resorts to solitude but from necessity. Let us compare the situation of a farmer in one of these communities, with that of nine-tenths of those who are scattered through our country; and I think we shall be at no loss to pronounce on which side the advantage lies.

Having already trespassed on your indulgence, I shall reserve a few concluding remarks for your next paper. ANOTHER HEARER.

A machine for drilling rocks has been invented by Cyrus Alden, of Roxbury, Mass. by which a boy can drill as much in one day as three men can do in the same time, in the usual mode of drilling. The machine is said to be exceedingly simple, and may be put in operation by less power than is necessary to turn a common grindstone, and is done in a similar manner. *East. pap.*

For the Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA POLICY.

The state of Pennsylvania, for several years past, liberally expended large sums of money in promoting internal improvement; by opening roads, constructing bridges and turnpikes, and removing obstructions from innumerable streams, great and small, which traverse the state. This policy met with decided approbation, and the great benefits which sprung from it, were participated by the citizens generally. This enterprising spirit which actuated Pennsylvania, did not pass unnoticed by our intelligent and shrewd neighbors. We enjoyed, at one time, almost the whole carrying trade, from the Atlantic to the Ohio; wealth and prosperity beamed upon us their brightest rays; the fertilizing tide of emigration flowed through our state, and full employment was given to the industry of a rapidly increasing population.—These important advantages strongly attracted the attention of surrounding states. It was soon determined that Pennsylvania should not have an exclusive property in the transit trade, and monopolize its advantages, although she had earned them with the sweat of her brow. The Cumberland road, constructed at an immense expense, by the general government, aims the first blow at our prosperity, and is calculated to deprive Pennsylvania of an important item in the account of her trade and internal commerce. We saw the danger when it was too late. What could individual enterprise, even aided by our state, accomplish, in competition with the general government? But while smarting under the blow inflicted by the Cumberland road on one cheek, the other is menaced with a more fatal stroke from the vigor of a Clinton, and the New-York Canal is to complete our overthrow. One is almost inclined to believe that there is a combination to strip Pennsylvania of her fairest plume, and leave her naked and desolate. Baltimore and New-York are to become the grand emporiums for the supply of the whole west country; its rich commerce is to nourish them and diffuse prosperity throughout a great portion of their respective state.

Whilst we witness the effects of the Cumberland Road on the one side, and contemplate with astonishment the progress of the New-York Canal on the other; whilst we censure the extravagant waste of public money in the construction of the former, and admire and extol the genius which devised, and the vigor which could execute the latter, let us not sink into a state of despondency in relation to ourselves, and remain supine and inactive. Let us be up and doing. The tide of our prosperity has not yet begun to ebb; while it is still slowly carrying us onward, let us remove all obstructions to its course, and secure its perennial flow. The whole resources, must be rallied and brought into vigorous action. The combined energies of the state must be directed with unanimity to the completion of one grand and important project, which will place Pennsylvania paramount to all her active competitors, and eventually elevate her to the highest grade in the scale of wealth, population, prosperity and power. This great undertaking, worthy the perseverence and enterprise of Pennsylvania, is the construction of the *Pennsylvania Canal*, to pursue the route laid out by nature, through the valleys of the Alleghany, Kiskiminetas, Conemaugh, Juniata and Susquehanna. Thus would the most direct water communication be effected between the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. This canal would then become the grand artery, through which would pass the life-giving commerce of that immense region watered by the Ohio and its tributaries, and including parts of the Mississippi and Missouri. This would enable our farmers and manufacturers to transmit their produce at the most trifling expense to an eastern market, it offers to that part of our state which abounds in mineral wealth peculiar advantages, by the facilities it would afford of transporting to the east and to the west. Iron, which is the basis of so many of our manufactures, would be furnished at reduced prices, new manufactures would spring up, agriculture flourish, towns and villages start into existence, a new impulse be given to industry; the current of emigration would set into this channel, new and industrious settlers people our forests, and, in a word, the whole country would exhibit the lively scene of a happy people in the full tide of successful pursuits.

CANAL POLICY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It is highly gratifying to observe the increasing attention which is manifesting itself in relation to improvements in Agriculture. That useful, independent, and honorable pursuit is rapidly advancing towards the exalted station in public opinion to which it is deservedly entitled, by its great importance to us individually and as a nation. Much zeal and interest have been excited by Agricultural Societies, and if well supported by the Farmers, they will be the means of essentially benefitting the Farmers themselves, and of promoting the prosperity of the country in general.

These institutions collect and preserve in a durable form, a mass of valuable information, derived from the actual experience and observation of *practical* Farmers, and this fund of profitable intelligence is distributed for the instruction and advantage of the community.

In this state the "Pennsylvania Agricultural Society" has taken the lead, and has lately published a neat volume of more than 500 pages, styled, "*Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.*"—This volume is enriched with a number of handsomely executed engravings of animals of the new and improved breeds, and of new and useful implements of husbandry; and contains important information on the management and improvement of the breeds of neat cattle and sheep—also, a number of valuable communications, in relation to Crops, Fences, Manures, the best method of cultivating and preparing Flax, and on a variety of other subjects, interesting to every Farmer.

This work is strongly recommended to our enterprising Farmers; its contents will be an ample remuneration for the trifling sum to be paid for it, and will be profitable to themselves and their sons. The book is cheap; so much of it as treats of "The art of improving the breeds of domestic animals," is alone worth the price of the whole.

AGRICOLA.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—In passing through Pittsburgh, I was much pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Herron had been in the habit of teaching Sacred History at his church on Sundays, to the youth of his congregation. That I might be the better able to judge as to the correctness of the report, as well as to the manner of tuition, I attended at the church myself, and am happy to say, that I never was more delighted in my life, than to find the reverend and worthy divine, surrounded by a large number of the youth of his congregation, composed of both sexes, eagerly receiving the word of life from his mouth, and in a modest and respectful manner endeavoring to answer the well-chosen interrogatories put to them. And though some of them occasionally seemed at a loss to answer the question correctly, yet upon the whole, their answers were such as did readily show, they had been endeavoring, like Timothy, to learn the Scriptures from their youth. The reverend divine, surrounded as he was, with so many young ones, brought to my recollection the command of our blessed Redeemer, when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c.

Many are the methods that have been proposed and tried for improving the moral condition of the human race; but I have no hesitation in saying, that the method adopted by Mr. Herron, of teaching the Scriptures in the presence of an assembled congregation, is far superior to any of them, not excepting Joseph Lancaster's, which is deservedly held in high estimation, by every one who is acquainted with its practical utility. Mr. Herron, like John the Baptist, is laying the axe to the root of the tree (ignorance) at once, and it must be attended with the most happy consequences. The subject was too serious to admit of any thing like levity on the part of the auditory, but I was glad to see that if there had been any, a look of the reverend divine was quite sufficient to put it down.

If you can spare as much of your paper as will hold the above, you will oblige me by giving it an insertion, with a recommendation to other editors to do the same, as it strikes me that it cannot be too generally known. Others who are fellow-laborers in the christian vineyard, may, perhaps, upon seeing it, be induced to commence the same system of education in their congregations, as it is well worthy of imitation. A TRAVELLER.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Feb. 8.

LA FAYETTE.—The intimation in our last, taken from the Richmond Enquirer, that General La Fayette would be in Harrisburgh on Sunday last, turned out to be correct. The General did arrive about 5 o'clock of that day, accompanied by his son,—by a committee from the borough of York, and several citizens of Harrisburgh who went out to meet him.

Our readers are already advised of the appointment of committees by the two Houses to make arrangements for the reception of General La Fayette. The short notice had of his arrival, and that notice upon newspaper authority—although it is said Governor Shulze was apprized of it by letter so early as Tuesday, the 25th ult.—produced a good deal of difficulty with regard to the choice of a place for his accommodation. The committee of arrangement, on the part of the two Houses, had ample powers upon the treasury, and contemplated hiring a suit of rooms for the above purpose, but a proposition of Gov. Shulze to receive him at his, the Governor's house, was accepted. Whether much eclat will be the consequence of this conversion of La Fayette's visit, into a visit to Governor Shulze, instead of a visit to the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, is yet to be seen. Certain it is, that a great many citizens who would have paid their respects to him in the latter situation, were restrained from doing so by the consideration, that the private quarters of the Governor were to be invaded in the act.

On Monday, General La Fayette rode to the capital, and occupied the room usually called the Governor's room, from 11 to 3 o'clock, where he was introduced to the members of both branches of the legislature, and such citizens and strangers as were curious of an introduction. It was calculated that he shook hands during this space of time with 1000 persons. The members of the Harrisburgh bar, and the principal part of the gentlemen of this profession, in attendance at the seat of government as witnesses for and against the judges—waited in a body upon the General. Mr. George Fisher, as senior of the profession, delivered an address of welcome, to which the General made an appropriate reply. In the evening the General visited the Lodge, and received the greetings of his masonic brethren.

A subscription was started among the members of the Legislature, on Sunday, for a dinner to General La Fayette, to be given on Tuesday. It was mooted, whether the revolutionary soldiers of the town should be invited to the entertainment and after warm altercation it was decided that they should be invited. The dinner was accordingly given at Matthew Wilson's Inn and passed off very agreeably.

At 12 o'clock of Tuesday, General La Fayette was introduced to the Senate and House of Representatives, in the respective chambers of these bodies. The Speakers delivered addresses, and the General made replies: the which we are not in possession of.

At 11 o'clock of Wednesday, General La Fayette took his departure for York.

The General was escorted to the capitol, on Tuesday, by the volunteer battalion of this place. When he alighed from the carriage, a federal salute, old style, was fired from a piece of ordnance under the command of lieutenant Weise, of Carlisle. In the evening the battalion marched out the Hummelstown road, and escorted into the town, several volunteer companies from the lower part of this, and from Lebanon county.

The whole of the troops paraded in the Market square yesterday morning, and are a fine looking body of men.

The troops were under the command of the following officers;—Major Forster, Capt. Walker, of Harrisburgh, Captain Mish of Lebanon, commanded the dragoons: Captains Weistling, Miller, Wallace, M'Ilwaine, Ernst, Piper, Weidman and Marshall, the infantry: Lieut. Weise, the artillery. On Wednesday afternoon the Harrisburgh troops escorted those from a distance out of town on their return home.

If it had been known at a distance that General La Fayette would be in Harrisburgh at the above time, we should have had an immense assemblage of people from the north and west.

The following was the vote for U. S. Senator, on Monday. The convention adjourned for two weeks.

For Marks 51, Sergeant 20, Ingham 18, Burnside 19, Rogers 7, Darlington 19, James Todd 2.

State Legislature.—The ceremonies attending the visit of General La Fayette have put legislation out of joint. Very little business was done in either House on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday there was not a quorum in the House of Representatives at the hour of meeting, and they adjourned forthwith.

Judge-breaking.—The committee of investigation in Judge Franklin's case proceeds diligently in the examination of witnesses. The committee in Judge Chapman's case has stood adjourned through the bustling times occasioned by the visit of General La Fayette, but will resume its examination this afternoon.

From the number of witnesses summoned, it is probable that these investigations will occupy several weeks to come.

Education.—After several years spent in maturing a bill, to impart the blessings of education to the whole of our rising generation, it was last winter passed into a law. Divers petitions have been presented at the present session for a repeal of the law. Now the oddity of the thing is this, that there should be petitions for the repeal of the law the provisions of which every township, ward and borough in the commonwealth, is at liberty to accept at the election for township officers in March.

The act in question may not be exactly the thing in its details; let us have an expression of public opinion on it, and a trial of effects, by permitting it to go into operation wherever the people choose. If it should be found lame, it may be amended: if prejudicial to the public interests, it may be repealed. But let it have a trial. *Ib.*

CONGRESS.

From the Washington City Gazette.

INTERNAL TRADE TO MEXICO.

In the Senate of the United States on Monday last, Mr. Benton delivered a speech on this subject, containing a great variety of interesting matter. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. B. proceeded to say,

First, sir, it does seem to me that the trade between Missouri and Mexico is sufficiently valuable to merit the favor of national protection. It opens a new and extensive market for the cotton goods grown and manufactured in our own country: a market not circumscribed by the walls of a town, or the shores of an island, but spreading over an area of a million of square miles. The seven internal provinces are equal in extent to seven of the principal kingdoms of Europe put together. They are large enough to give rise and outlet to a river washing more territory than the Danube. The Rio del Norte, which traverses sixteen parallels of latitude, and finds in three provinces only, in those called Eastern, an ample space in which to unfold its enormous length. The resources of this extensive region are rich and various. The mountainous districts abound with furred animals: the plains with mules, horses, and cattle; and central parts with gold and silver mines. The population, exclusive of that description of Indians which the Spaniards call "*Indios Bravos*," amounts to 600,000 souls, and increases with the rapidity only known to new countries, where the manners are simple, the means of subsistence abundant, and land a free gift to all that will take it. The trade of a people inhabiting a country so vast, possessing resources so rich, and increasing in numbers as rapidly as ourselves, must doubtless be valuable. It has also yielded for the present year 190,000 dollars in gold and silver coin and bullion, and precious furs; and this sum, although inconsiderable in itself, is only a beginning and an earnest of what may be expected when the trade is protected and carried on to the extent of which it is capable. The Rio del Norte, speaking of its unnavigable state, Mr. B. said, though magnified by the Spaniards by the imposing titles of "*Bravo*" and "*Grande*," is yet only brave in a war upon sand, and only great in the distance which it runs. Of the two thousand miles which it displays in length, no more than four or five hundred, and these towards its head, are fit for navigation; all the rest is choked with sand. Added to this evil is another—the want of convenient seaports. The internal provinces may be said to be without seaports. Guyamas, in the Gulf of California, is small in itself, not readily approached, and separated from the valley of the Rio del Norte, by some hundred leagues of distance, and the lofty ridge of the Sierra Mader. San Fernando and Galvezton, on the coast of Texas, are nothing but anchorages, and separated by great distances from the rich and populous provinces. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Alvarado, and Acapulco, are about as far off as our Pittsburgh is from the town of Santa Fe. They are as far off in measured miles, and about ten or twenty times farther in the direction of transportation. From the Mexican ports, the whole route to Santa Fe, is over land, and the backs of mules the only means of conveyance. From Pittsburgh, the entire distance, is a water line of river navigation. Look at the maps. See the Ohio running a thousand mi[les] direct from Pittsburgh towards Santa F[e] Kansas, Arkansas, and [the] running directly from it, a[nd] Ohio in the central channe[l] sippi. Thus, not only St[.] towns on the Missouri riv[er] the Ohio, and even those [on] of the Atlantic states, are [as] Fe than even Vera Cruz, [or] any other Mexican port. [The] sion of the question does not [de]pend upon a view of the maps. It is [al]ready solved. The merchandise which is [now] from Missouri to the internal [pro]vinces, is the same which had been previously bro't down the Ohio from the Atlantic [ports] and factories. The cotton goods that [are] carried out, bear the stamps of Arkwright and Waltham, and are the same which, after paying the cotton grower for the raw material, and leaving a profit in the hand of the manufacturer, the first, second, and third sellers, and giving employment to numerous carriers, are still sold at a profit in the internal province, and sold so low as to drive out of the market every competitor from the Mexican ports.

To the people of the West, I know this trade to be an object of the greatest value. Their own interior position cuts them off from foreign commerce. The Mexicans are their neighbors and the only foreign power with whom they can trade. It is one of the few sources from which they can derive the precious metals. The coin already brought in, constitutes the circulating medium of the country in the western parts of Missouri. It is paid into the coffers of the government which the decision it now solicits.

That the trade will be beneficial to the inhabitants of the Internal Provinces, is a proposition too plain to be argued. They are a people among whom all the arts are lost—the ample catalogue of whose wants may be inferred from the lamentable details of Mr. Storrs. No books! no newspapers! Iron a dollar a pound! cultivating the earth with wooden tools! and spinning upon a stick! Such is the picture of a people whose fathers wore the proud title of "Conquerors;" whose ancestors, in the time of Charles the Fifth, were the pride and the terror and the model of Europe; and such has been the power of civil and religious despotism in accomplishing the degradation of the human species! The people thus abused, and so lately arrived at the possession of their liberties, a supply of merchandise, upon the cheapest terms is the least of the benefits to be derived from a commerce with the people of the United States. The consolidation of their republican institutions, the improvement of their moral and social condition, the restoration of their lost arts, and the development of their national resources, are among the grand results which philanthropy anticipates from such a commerce.

Our maritime commerce requires [con]treaties, ambassadors, consuls, and [oc]sive wars, to protect it. The inland trade to Mexico, requires a right of way, to be purchased from the Indians, and only three commercial agents to be stationed in the internal provinces. At this very moment we are enacting, with the greatest unanimity, measures of a war character against the pirates of Cuba, and for what? To protect the lives and merchandise of our citizens, in passing through the Gulf of Mexico. And will you not protect the citizen in going to Mexico by land as well as by water? Will you not protect them against Indians, as well as against Pirates?

[The Senate, by a large majority, passed Mr. Benton's bill authorizing a road to be marked out from Missouri to Mexico.]

On Mr. Webster's bill now before congress, more expressly defining crimes against the United States, and providing punishments, the propriety of inflicting death in any case, was made the point in discussion. The champions for and opponents of this measure ranged respectively through a large region of remark. Mr. Ingersoll from Pennsylvania stated, that a man who was sentenced to confinement in the Philadelphia penitentiary, and who received the pardon displayed that paper ostentatiously on his return homewards, and before he did reach his wife and family, perpetrated the very same offence a second time. The Hon. representative was warmly opposed to the Penitentiary system of punishment. Mr. Livingston from Louisiana related a fact on the other side of the question—He stated that in New Orleans, six Frenchmen strangers were arrested, tried, convicted and hanged on the testimony of one man, who was afterwards proved to have committed perjury—Mr. Livingston, after stating this fact, remarked, that death is a penalty which when inflicted can never be suspended, commuted or pardoned afterwards. *Baltimore American.*

Foreign News.

STATE OF IRELAND—ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL.

New-York Feb. 1.—The most prominent object of discussion in the London press, for several weeks past, has been that of the proceedings of the Catholic Association in Dublin. The object of the association is to combine the whole energies of the catholic party, and direct them to any given point that may promise success in the great question of emancipation. The members of the association have rapidly increased, and from the proceedings of their meetings, we should suppose that the whole of the catholic clergy and nobility, together with their most opulent citizens, would soon be united in this organized attempt to obtain their civil and political rights. As money is the sinew of war, a fund is accumulating to defray the expenses of their operations; and on the whole, the combination wears rather a formidable appearance. Some of the London journals defend the catholics in this proceeding, while others treat the matter as though it was of little importance, and others again shudder, or affect to shudder, at the consequences. Nor is the attention of the press alone directed to Ireland. The peculiar state of that country, at this moment, we are assured, "occupies the principal attention of the government." It is likewise mentioned that the marquis of Wellesley is to retire from the lord lieutenancy of the kingdom, and succeed to the presidency of his majesty's council, vice the earl of Harrowby, who resigns and quits altogether. Another rumour is, that the duke of Wellington is to be the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, though it has been whispered that the earl of Bristol is to succeed the marquis Wellesley, and that Mr. Wilmot Horton is to be his secretary. It is also stated that there is a considerable movement of troops toward Ireland. At Dublin Castle two additional guns have been mounted; an artillery officer is in future to mount guard; and searches have been made for arms in some parts of the south west. A quantity of gunpowder has been seized in a dealer's shop at Montrath, by order of the secretary of state. The manner in which it was done shows that the government are well aware of every thing that is passing in Ireland."

The arrest of Mr. O'Connell, moreover, as mentioned in the foreign news the other day looks as though the government did not well like the appearance of things. Mr. O'Connell has been a leading and distinguished member of the Catholic Association, and one of the ablest and most ardent of its speakers. He attended the meeting of the Association on the 10th of December, on which occasion various letters were read, members proposed, and subscriptions added to the fund. [At this meeting Mr. O'Connell made a speech, which, as reported by one of the papers, was alleged to contain seditious sentiments, and for which he was arrested.]

The subscription for a *Rail-Way* from the Cromford Canal to the Peak Forest Canal in Derbyshire, is nearly filled up. This Rail-Way passes from inclined planes to the summit level of 1092 feet above the former Canal, and then descends 636 feet to the Peak Forest Canal. The country being very mountainous and irregular, embankments and tunnels will be necessary—yet the engineer (Mr. Jessup) is certain, that the expense will not exceed £4000 per mile on an average. It is proposed to use locomotive engines on the level parts, and stationary engines at the inclined plains. The total expense is stated at £150,000, and the probable receipts at £16,676, from which, when £1040 are deducted for agency and incidental expenses, and £960, or £80 per mile for keeping in repair 32 miles of Rail-Way, eleven per cent. profit is left. The carriage of coal, lime, stone, timber, iron, &c. is calculated at a penny per ton per mile, and grain and goods at 2d per ton per mile; this is exclusive of one penny per ton per mile; which is in contemplation to charge for the cost and maintenance of the steam engines. The report from which these statements are extracted is dated September 2d, 1824.

"SAYINGS & DOINGS" AT WASHINGTON.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 31.

A CARD.—I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a corrupt paper issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 25th. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant, by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar—and, if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor. H. CLAY.

31st January, 1825.

The following is an extract from the letter in the Columbian Observer, to which Mr. Clay alludes.

"Washington, Jan. 25.—For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the states who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of this transaction, that any professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses, no alarm was excited; we believed the Republic was safe. The Nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a very large majority of their votes; there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this, expectation it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interests to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of Liberty."

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 3.

ANOTHER CARD.

George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Hon. "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay;" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

EXPLANATION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

This little work, the singular announciation of which, a few weeks ago, by General Smyth, excited so much curiosity, has made its appearance in this city. We have given it a very cursory perusal, and without expressing any opinion on it, except that it displays great ingenuity and research, will endeavour to convey to our readers a general idea of its contents.

The General endeavors to show, by a reference to the early christian writers, that the Apocalypse was not written until near the close of the second century, and that consequently the apostle John could not have been its author. Instead of considering it as a phrophetical description of events that were to take place, he regards the historical part of it as a figurative account of some of the leading events that took place in the Roman empire, and particularly in Byzantium, during the age preceding that in which it was written:—

"The contents of the historical part of the Apocalypse, (says the General) may be stated thus:

"Chap. 6. The reign of Commodus, and his death.

"Chap. 8. Heresies in the time of Commodus.

"Chap. 9. The same subject continued.

"Chap. 11. The fall of Pertinax and Didus.

"Chap. 12. Septimius Severus, his wife and eldest son.

"Chap. 13. Albinus, his statutes, medals and coins.

"Chap. 14 Caracalla, the army of Severus, and the punishment of the Pretorian guards.

"Chap. 16. Civil war between Severus and Niger.

"Chap. 17. The city of Byzantium, and the emperor Niger.

"Chap. 18. Byzantium taken and destroyed.

"Chap. 19. Caracalla, and the defeat of Albinus at Lyons.

"Such are the events (says he) for which the Christians of that age sung Hallelujah! And Caracalla, who attempted to murder his father; who murdered his brother in the arms of his mother; who put to death 20,000 persons for being his brother's friends; who massacred the people of Alexandria, during a festival; and whose cruelty no rank, sex, or age escaped—he is the Lamb of the Apocalypse!"

The whole book he denounces "as a *pious* forgery," and calls upon the clergy to "expunge from the canon of faith a forged book, written in the spirit of insatiable revenge." He is of opinion, that it was written by Irenæus, bishop of Lyons in Gaul. *Am Sentinel.*

A lady in New-York lately obtained $9000 damages in a case of seduction.—One of our cotemporaries heads an account of the trial with "*Interesting case of seduction.*" *Harrisb. Chron.*

The wise men of Europe have set their wits to work, to ascertain the cause of the late storms and hurricanes on that continent and its seas. One ascribes them to proximity of the moon to the earth: another to spots in the sun. *Harrisb. Chron.*

Union of the Atlantic and Pacific.—We are happy to hear that there is the fairest prospect of the execution of this most useful canal. During the last summer, the Mary Livingston sailed from this port with a company, who went in her for the purpose of examining the river St. Juan and the lake Nicaragua, and also of taking the level and exploring the route between the two oceans. The Mexican government has given its sanction, and has warmly adopted the project, and we learn that the Mary Livingston has sailed from Alvarado for St. Juan, to commence the survey. The execution is committed to Mr. Edmund Blunt, a gentleman of an enterprising and respectable character, and of scientific acquirements, and we may rationally hope, from the surveys he has already made on our own coast, that this important task will not suffer in his hands. *N. Y. Paper.*

Leave was granted on Monday, the 24th Jan. in the House of Delegates, of Maryland, and a committee of seven appointed, to bring in a bill for the relief of the Hebrews in Maryland.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1825.

The trial of *Isaac B. Desha*, (son of the Governor of Kentucky) for the Murder of Francis Baker, Esq. closed at Cynthiana, on Saturday evening the 29th ult. after occupying the court for two weeks. The jury remained out until 10 o'clock on the Monday following, when they brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

The appointment of Mr. Shippen, to a Judgeship, has subjected the county of Huntingdon to the trouble and expense of holding a new election, to fill his place in the legislature. Gen. W. Smith is a candidate to succeed him. We take it for granted, says the Huntingdon Gazette, in case he is successful, there will be no danger of Governor Shulze's making another vacancy by promoting Mr. Smith to a Judgeship.

The legislature of Maryland have passed an act authorizing the general government to make the Ohio and Potomac Canal thro' the state of Maryland, reserving the right to *tap* the canal within the district of Columbia for the purpose of feeding a canal thence to Baltimore. The Baltimore papers exclaim loudly against the act as tending to promote the advantage and prosperity of Washington city at the expense of Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The Presidential Election was to be taken up in Congress on Wednesday last. The extracts in to-days paper give room to apprehend that it would not be conducted in the most dignified, deliberate, and dispassionate manner. We have no room for comments. The following is our latest news from Washington.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 3.

After the usual business of the morning was transacted, the Speaker, (Mr. Clay,) rose from his place, and requested the indulgence of the House for a few moments, while he asked its attention to a subject in which he felt himself deeply concerned.

A note had appeared this morning, in the National Intelligencer, under the name, and with the authority, as he presumed, of a member of this House, from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kremer,) which adopted, as his own, a preylous letter, published in another print, containing serious and injurious imputations against him, and which the author avowed his readiness to substantiate by proof. These charges implicated his conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential Election; and the respectability of the station which the member holds, who thus openly prefers them, and that of the people whom he represents, entitles them to your attention. It might, indeed, be worthy of consideration whether the character and dignity of the House itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their truth. For if they were true—if he were capable and base enough to betray the solemn trust which the constitution had confided to him—if, yielding to personal views and considerations, he could compromit the highest interests of his country, the House would be scandalized by his occupying the chair with which he has been so long honored in presiding at its deliberations, and he merited instantaneous expulsion. Without, however, presuming to indicate what the House might conceive it ought to do, on account of its own purity and honor, he hoped that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, in behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred. Standing, in the relations to the House, which both the member from Pennsylvania and himself did, it appeared to him that here was the proper place to institute the inquiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied; and if innocent, that here his character and conduct might be vindicated. He anxiously hoped, therefore, that the House would be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into the truth of the charges. Emanating from the source which they did, this was the *only* notice which he could take of them. If the House should think proper to raise a committee, he trusted that some other than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice and rules of the House would be adopted to appoint the committee.

The Speaker left the chair, which was taken by Mr. *Taylor*.

Mr. *Forsyth* (of Geo.) then moved that the communication made to the House by the Speaker be entered on the Journals, that a select committee be appointed to investigate the business, and that that committee be chosen by ballot.

Mr. *Kremer* (of Penn.) rose to express his entire acquiescence in the course taken by the Speaker. He was not disposed to shrink from the consequences of his communication. He wished the inquiry to be made; and he was prepared to meet it, let the stroke fall where it may. Mr. Kremer then moved that the Card of the Speaker, which had been published in a preceding paper, be also entered on the journals, as he did not wish for one communication to be entered on the journals without the other.

Mr. *Forsyth* explained that his motion referred only to the communication which the Speaker had made to the House. Mr. *Kremer* then withdrew his motion for insertion, on the journals, of the Card of the Speaker.

A long debate ensued. The motion to enter the communication on the journals was carried, and the further consideration of the business postponed till the next day.

Friday, Feb. 4.—The discussion of the proposition to refer the subject to a committee was resumed and continued to great length. Messrs. Forsyth, Tucker Wright, Fuller, Storrs, for, and Messrs Archer, Wood, Gazley, M'Duffie, Rankin, Ingham, Randolph, against the reference. We have not room for even an abstract of the debate. The following is extracted from *Ingham's* remarks:

"A card, filled with menace, appears in a public paper. The effect is personal. If it possess influence to intimidate members, it will lead to the stifling of communications, because it is difficult to divide truth from falsehood. After the name of a member has been extorted from him, an appeal is made from the court, in which it was first threatened to be decided, to the House. What is the result? The menace does not prevent the avowal of the member. Can the House do it? Are we to constitute ourselves into a tribunal to which every member may resort, to punish for breach of privilege?" * *

"Since he was on the floor, he would say a word or two which he had omitted when he was in possession of the House before, and which he thought it was proper that some member from Pennsylvania should say. It had been said by the Speaker that this was the only course he should take, on account of the source from whence the charge emanated.—Whether this referred to the member or the state, he could not tell—it was too equivocal for him to determine which. But whether the one or the other he should consider himself delinquent if he failed to notice it. The constituent knows no difference between the members on this floor. All represent an equal number of persons, and it would be unfortunate indeed if we were to be called on to contrast the claims of individuals in the House. Whether it were to involve considerations of character, or any other, he repeated, it would be most unfortunate; and he could not avoid saying that the expression had given rise to some unpleasant feelings in his breast."

The motion to refer was finally carried—Ayes 125, Noes 69.

COMMUNICATION.

Farmers look to your Sheep!—On the night of the 1st inst. in the barn yard and enclosures of Messrs. Andrew & John Murphy, on Chartier's Creek, ten of their sheep were killed, and nine so badly wounded that it is thought they will die. There are reports of a Wolf having been seen in the neighborhood; if so the farmers ought to turn out generally and endeavor to kill him, before he commits any further depredations. We have heard of a number of sheep having been killed in the county lately by dogs. It is the duty of every friend to the country, who owns a dog, if he finds him bloody, and cannot ascertain his innocence, to have him immediately put to death. There are quite too many dogs in the country, and it is much to be regretted the provisions of the dog law are not extended to this county. Unless something is done to prevent the increase of this useless and destructive animal, we never shall be able to raise large flocks of sheep.

While almost every part of Europe is suffering from the overflowing of rivers, that great source of fertility in Egypt—the Nile, is said to have failed this season in diffusing its waters to the usual extent; the consequence of which will, it is feared, be a deficient crop of grain.

Married,

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Robert Patterson Mr. *James Cooper*, to Miss *Jane Morrow*, both of Allegheny County.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, *George Watson*, Esq. to Miss *Nancy Maclean*, both of this city.

Died,

In this city, on the 7th inst Mr. *Thomas Parker*, in the 34th year of his age.

Richardson's Philadelphia PRINTING INK,

WARRANTED equal to any (of the same name and price,) made in the U. States, adapted to the seasons of summer, winter, and moderate weather; in small kegs; recommended by the test of trial;—sold, and to be sold at the usual prices of good Ink in this city.

R. Patterson, Agent,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 11—m3t

Catalogue of Valuable Books.

TO be had of LUKE LOOMIS, at the store of H. Holdship, a Catalogue of a stock of valuable Miscellaneous, Theological, and Classical BOOKS, belonging to the estate of the late David Hogan, Philadelphia, now selling at very reduced prices, and the balance to be sold at public sale on the first of March next, at the store, No. 255, Market Street, Philadelphia.

February 11, 1825. 3t*

A LETTER
TO THE
Rev. Charles B. M'Guire,
Occasioned by some observations made in a discourse delivered by him at the Roman Catholic Church in this city, on last Christmas day, with reference to
The Opinions of Unitarians:
TO BE HAD AT THE BOOKSTORE
of
EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON.

February 11.

LIONEL LINCOLN,
OR
The Leaguer of Boston,
IN TWO VOLUMES,
By the author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

A FEW COPIES, just received at the Bookstore, corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—2t.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE determined to decline the retail business, and now offer their retail assortment at
PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Hereafter they will devote their exclusive attention to the
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
THEY HAVE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
On hand, which they are determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO FOR SALE,
1000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, *Cheap.*
A few crates QUEENSWARE.

February 11, 1825—3t

☞ Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership, and will conduct their business at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets, under the firm of
HARRIS & STOCKTON,
Who have on hand and expect to receive weekly, fresh supplies of all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Bonnets, Shoes,
Window-Glass, Green & White Flint Glassware.

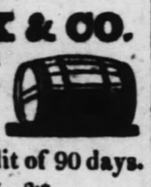
ALSO,

A large supply of Plough-Irons, Juniata Nails, first and second quality Green Coffee, Files, all kinds of Steel, Queensware, in crates, Tanners' Oil, Dried Apples and Peaches, and an excellent assortment of Religious, Medical, Historical and School BOOKS, all of which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at small advances for Cash, and as they intend to confine their business principally to Cash or Produce in hand, they will receive in payment, or purchase, Beeswax, Clover Seed, Timothy and Flax Seed, Fresh Butter in kegs and rolls, Deer Skins, Whiskey and Flour in barrels, Flax, Bags, Linens, &c.

Isaac Harris,
D. C. Stockton.

February 11—3t

SALT.
JAMES PARK & CO.



WILL sell five or six hundred barrels best Connemaugh
Salt,
At $2 75 per bbl. on a Credit of 90 days.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—3t*

For Rent,

A BRASS-FOUNDRY,—Shop, Tools and Patterns,—on moderate terms. Inquire of the subscriber.

ALSO,

A large Brick WAREHOUSE, situate in Front, near Market street.

Geo. Miltenberger.

February 11, 1825.

Extensive Book Sale.

On Saturday, the 12th of March,
At 10 o'clock, A. M. and half past 2, P. M.
AT FRONT STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be disposed of
THE WHOLE REMAINING STOCK OF
Books,
Comprising an extensive collection in
Medicine, Classics, Divinity, History, Biography and Miscellany,
Among which are many rare and valuable
EUROPEAN EDITIONS.
Davis & Hanson, Auc.

N. B. Orders and Communications for Books, will receive due attention.

February 11—5t.

INDEMNITY.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, continue to make insurance on the most reasonable terms, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

On property of every description, in TOWN or COUNTRY, to wit:
On dwelling houses, of brick, stone or wood,
Barns and out-houses of the same materials,
Stock in trade of every description,
Mills and factories of all classes,
Vessels in port and on the stocks,
Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Wearing Apparel, and in fine upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready money, excepted) liable to destruction or damage by fire

Insurances on brick or stone buildings in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this state and the states adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof, for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for insurance in the county accompanied with an accurate description of the property and a reference to some respectable citizens will be promptly attended to

The very considerable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin and his family from beggary, and the business is unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way would replace furniture which cost three thousand, or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This company is prohibited by its charter from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which with ample capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Office No. 101, Chesnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

Job Bacon,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26. [Feb 11—3t]

The most brilliant Lottery now drawing in the United States!

HOME OF FORTUNE,
CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, January 31, 1825.
11th Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

No. 8652, a prize of	$1000
570, and 10833, prizes of	500
1649, and 19283,	100
6028, and 12261,	50

being all the prizes drawn over 10 dollars.

Nine drawings now only remain to terminate the splendid scheme, and the grand capitals of
$40,000,
$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 15 of $1,000, 12 of $500,
are all still remaining for distribution, besides the minor prizes. The immediate investment of mere trifles, may produce the most magnificent results.

$12 only may gain	$40,000
6 do. do. do.	20,000
3 do. do. do.	10,000
1½ do. do. do.	5,000

For lucky chances, be sure to make application, with the least possible delay, at
CONINE'S
HOME OF FORTUNE,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Who has had, within a few days past, the pleasure of disposing of several prizes of $1000 each, besides many other valuable ones, and is very desirous of adding to his list the handsome prizes above.

Orders for Tickets and Shares from all parts of the Union, receive the most prompt attention addressed to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

Feb. 11, 1825.

GRAPE PLANTS.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the culture of the Grape in Europe, has just brought out from the neighborhood of the Rhine, a selection consisting of a great number of plants of five different kinds of the choicest
WINE GRAPES.

Gentlemen who wish to cultivate any of this delicious fruit, will be instructed in the mode of culture, and supplied with plants at the rate of 25 cents each, or 37½ cents if planted by the advertiser in the best manner.

Inquire at this Office.

MONTHLY CLOVER.

The same Gentleman has for sale a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED. This seed is usually sown in the beginning of March, and the Clover frequently grows to the height of three feet in the month of May. It may be cut monthly. Apply as above.

Feb. 4.—3t.

The fast running Steam Boat,

MECHANIC,
CAPTAIN W. HALL,

WILL leave here for Louisville and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of the river. Shippers or passengers may apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, February 11—tf

The new, fast running and substantial Steam Boat,

FRIENDSHIP,
Captain Wm Hubert,

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, February 11—tf

A Dividend

OF Five per cent. on the capital stock of the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, for the last six months, was declared by the Board of Managers, on the 31st ult., and passed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association.

George Cochran, Agent.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1825.—3

Subscription for Stock.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, Books will be opened on Monday, the 14th of February, 1825, for subscription to the capital stock of said Association, and kept open during hours of business, at their Warehouse, until two hundred shares shall be subscribed.

GEORGE COCHRAN, *Agent.*

Extract from the "Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association"

"PROVIDED, That a share shall always be $25, and payable in gold and silver, or such Domestic Manufactured Articles as each subscriber is actually engaged in fabricating: and that no person shall be permitted to subscribe to the capital stock, but such as are actually engaged in the business of Domestic Manufactures."

February 11.

TO RENT,
From the 1st of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

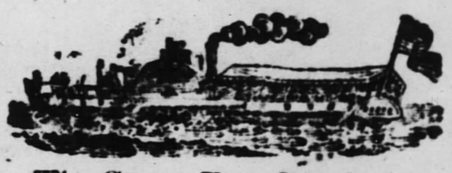
Allen & Grant.

Who have For Sale,
100 boxes TIN PLATES.
Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,
NEW CROP.
Forty Casks Refined
SALTPETRE.

300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do. BOTTLES, *assorted.*
3000lbs. *SHOT*, assorted numbers.
Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea
PAPER,

A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove

For Nashville.



The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,
CAPTAIN WALKER,

Expected from New-Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar; &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

For Saint Louis.

The Steam Boat Phœnix,
CAPT. BECKWITH,
Expected from New Orlean and will load as above.

Allen & Grant.

Feb. 4, 1825.—tf.

TO LET,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April,
A Brick Tenement and Store,

SITUATE on the corner of Liberty and St Clair Sts. and at the junction of Market, Liberty and St. Clair, two squares from, and in full view of the Allegheny Bridge, being in a very public part of the city.

ALSO,

Several Tenements on St. Clair Street, between Liberty and Penn streets.

ALSO,—FOR SALE,
500 Acres of first rate **LAND,**

In Beaver county, and in sight of New Castle. On the farm there is a Dwelling-House and Barn, and from 70 to 80 acres cleared.

For terms apply to

Wm. B. Irish

Jan. 22 -3t

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers, intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of
STILLS,
Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.
A large assortment of
TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, and Dry Goods.

R. & J. Towne,
Wood, above Second-Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t

"SAYINGS & DOINGS" AT WASHINGTON.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 31.

A CARD.—I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant, by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar—and, if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honor. H. CLAY.

31st January, 1825.

The following is an extract from the letter in the Columbian Observer, to which Mr. Clay alludes.

"*Washington, Jan. 25.*—For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the states who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses; no alarm was excited; we believed the Republic was safe. The Nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a very large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this, expectation it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interests to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of Liberty."

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 3.

ANOTHER CARD.

George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Hon. "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Clay;" in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representative of the People, he will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

EXPLANATION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

This little work, the singular annunciation of which, a few weeks ago, by General Smyth, excited so much curiosity, has made its appearance in this city. We have given it a very cursory perusal, and without expressing any opinion on it, except that it displays great ingenuity and research, will endeavour to convey to our readers a general idea of its contents.

The General endeavors to show, by a reference to the early christian writers, that the Apocalypse was not written until near the close of the second century, and that consequently the apostle John could not have been its author. Instead of considering it as a phrophetical description of events that were to take place, he regards the historical part of it as a figurative account of some of the leading events that took place, in the Roman empire, and particularly in Byzantium, during the age preceding that in which it was written.—

"The contents of the historical part of the Apocalypse, (says the General) may be stated thus:

"Chap. 6. The reign of Commodus, and his death.

"Chap. 8. Heresies in the time of Commodus.

"Chap. 9. The same subject continued.

"Chap. 11. The fall of Pertinax and Didus.

"Chap. 12. Septimius Severus, his wife and eldest son.

"Chap. 13. Albinus, his statutes, medals and coins.

"Chap. 14 Caracalla, the army of Severus, and the punishment of the Pretorian guards.

"Chap. 16. Civil war between Severus and Niger.

"Chap. 17. The city of Byzantium, and the emperor Niger.

"Chap. 18. Byzantium taken and destroyed.

"Chap. 19. Caracalla, and the defeat of Albinus at Lyons.

"Such are the events (says he) for which the Christians of that age sung Hallelujah! And Caracalla, who attempted to murder his father; who murdered his brother in the arms of his mother; who put to death 20,000 persons for being his brother's friends; who massacred the people of Alexandria during a festival; and whose cruelty no rank, sex, or age escaped—he is the LAMB of the Apocalypse."

The whole book he denounces "as a *pious* forgery," and calls upon the clergy to "expunge from the canon of faith a forged book, written in the spirit of insatiable revenge." He is of opinion, that it was written by Ireneus, bishop of Lyons in Gaul. *Am Sentinel.*

A lady in New-York lately obtained $9000 damages in a case of seduction.—One of our cotemporaries heads an account of the trial with "*Interesting case of seduction.*" *Harrisb. Chron.*

The wise men of Europe have set their wits to work, to ascertain the cause of the late storms and hurricanes on that continent and its seas. One ascribes them to proximity of the moon to the earth: another to spots in the sun. *Harrisb. Chron.*

Union of the Atlantic and Pacific.—We are happy to hear that there is the fairest prospect of the execution of this most useful canal. During the last summer, the Mary Livingston sailed from this port with a company, who went in her for the purpose of examining the river St. Juan and the lake Nicaragua, and also of taking the level and exploring the route between the two oceans. The Mexican government has given its sanction, and has warmly adopted the project, and we learn that the Mary Livingston has sailed from Alvarado for St. Juan, to commence the survey. The execution is committed to Mr. Edmund Blunt, a gentleman of an enterprising and resolute character, and of scientific acquirements, and we may rationally hope, from the surveys he has already made on our own coast, that this important one will not suffer in his hands. *N. Y. Paper.*

Leave was granted on Monday, the 24th Jan. in the House of Delegates, of Maryland, and a committee of seven appointed, to bring in a bill for the relief of the Hebrews in Maryland.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1825

The trial of *Isaac B. Desha*, (son of the Governor of Kentucky) for the Murder of Francis Baker, Esq. closed at Cynthiana, on Saturday evening the 29th ult. after occupying the court for two weeks. The jury remained out until 10 o'clock on the Monday following, when they brought in a verdict of GUILTY!

The appointment of Mr. Shippen, to a Judgeship, has subjected the county of Huntingdon to the trouble and expense of holding a new election, to fill his place in the legislature. Gen. W. Smith is a candidate to succeed him. We take it for granted, says the Huntingdon Gazette, in case he is successful, there will be no danger of Governor Shulze's making another vacancy by promoting Mr. Smith to a Judgeship.

The legislature of Maryland have passed an act authorizing the general government to make the Ohio and Potomac Canal thro' the state of Maryland, reserving the right to *tap* the canal within the district of Columbia for the purpose of feeding a canal thence to Baltimore. The Baltimore papers exclaim loudly against the act as tending to promote the advantage and prosperity of Washington city at the expense of Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The Presidential Election was to be taken up in Congress on Wednesday last. The extracts in to-days paper give room to apprehend that it would not be conducted in the most dignified, deliberate, and dispassionate manner. We have no room for comments. The following is our latest news from Washington.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 3.

After the usual business of the morning was transacted, the Speaker, (Mr. Clay,) rose from his place, and requested the indulgence of the House for a few moments, while he asked its attention to a subject in which he felt himself deeply concerned.

A note had appeared this morning, in the National Intelligencer, under the name, and with the authority, as he presumed, of a member of this House, from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kremer,) which adopted, as his own, a previous letter, published in another print, containing serious and injurious imputations against him, and which the author avowed his readiness to substantiate by proof. These charges implicated his conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential Election; and the respectability of the station which the member holds, who thus openly prefers them, and that of the people whom he represents, entitles them to your attention. It might, indeed, be worthy of consideration whether the character and dignity of the House itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their truth. For if they were true—if he were capable and base enough to betray the solemn trust which the constitution had confided to him—if, yielding to personal views and considerations, he could compromit the highest interests of his country, the House would be scandalized by his occupying the chair with which it has been so long honored in presiding at its deliberations, and he merited instantaneous expulsion. Without, however, presuming to indicate what the House might conceive it ought to do, on account of its own purity and honor, he hoped that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, in behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred. Standing, in the relations to the House, which both the member from Pennsylvania and himself did, it appeared to him that here was the proper place to institute the inquiry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper punishment might be applied; and if innocent, that here his character and conduct might be vindicated. He anxiously hoped, therefore, that the House would be pleased to direct an investigation to be made into the truth of the charges. Emanating from the source which they did, this was the *only* notice which he could take of them. If the House should think proper to raise a committee, he trusted that some other than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice and rules of the House would be adopted to appoint the committee.

The Speaker left the chair, which was taken by Mr. *Taylor*.

Mr. *Forsyth* (of Geo.) then moved that the communication made to the House by the Speaker be entered on the Journals, that a select committee be appointed to investigate the business, and that that committee be chosen by ballot.

Mr. *Kremer* (of Penn.) rose to express his entire acquiescence in the course taken by the Speaker. He was not disposed to shrink from the consequences of his communication. He wished the inquiry to be made; and he was prepared to meet it, let the stroke fall where it may. Mr. Kremer then moved that the Card of the Speaker, which had been published in a preceding paper, be also entered on the journals, as he did not wish for one communication to be entered on the journals without the other.

Mr. *Forsyth* explained that his motion referred only to the communication which the Speaker had made to the House. Mr. *Kremer* then withdrew his motion for insertion, on the journals, of the Card of the Speaker.

A long debate ensued. The motion to enter the communication on the journals was carried, and the further consideration of the business postponed till the next day.

Friday, Feb. 4.—The discussion of the proposition to refer the subject to a committee was resumed and continued to great length. Messrs. Forsyth, Tucker Wright, Fuller, Storrs, for, and Messrs Archer, Wood, Gazley, M'Duffie, Rankin, Ingham, Randolph, against the reference. We have not room for even an abstract of the debate. The following is extracted from *Ingham's* remarks:

"A card, filled with menace, appears in a public paper. The effect is personal. If it possess influence to intimidate members, it will lead to the stifling of communications, because it is difficult to divide truth from falsehood. After the name of a member has been extorted from him, an appeal is made from the court, in which it was first threatened to be decided, to the House. What is the result? The menace does not prevent the avowal of the member. Can the House do it? Are we to constitute ourselves into a tribunal to which every member may resort, to punish for breach of privilege?" * * *

"Since he was on the floor, he would say a word or two which he had omitted when he was in possession of the House before, and which he thought it was proper that some member from Pennsylvania should say. It had been said by the Speaker that this was the only course he should take, on account of the source from whence the charge emanated.—Whether this referred to the member or the state, he could not tell—it was too equivocal for him to determine which. But whether the one or the other he should consider himself delinquent if he failed to notice it. The constituent knows no difference between the members on this floor. All represent an equal number of persons, and it would be unfortunate indeed if we were to be called on to contrast the claims of individuals in the House. Whether it were to involve considerations of character, or any other, he repeated, it would be most unfortunate; and he could not avoid saying that the expression had given rise to some unpleasant feelings in his breast."

The motion to refer was finally carried—Ayes 125, Noes 69.

COMMUNICATION.

Farmers look to your Sheep!—On the night of the 1st inst. in the barn yard and enclosures of Messrs. Andrew & John Murphy, on Chartier's Creek, ten of their sheep were killed, and nine so badly wounded that it is thought they will die. There are reports of a Wolf having been seen in the neighborhood; if so the farmers ought to turn out generally and endeavor to kill him, before he commits any further depredations. We have heard of a number of sheep having been killed in the county lately by dogs. It is the duty of every friend to the country, who owns a dog, if he finds him bloody, and cannot ascertain his innocence, to have him immediately put to death. There are quite too many dogs in the country, and it is much to be regretted the provisions of the dog law are not extended to this county. Unless something is done to prevent the increase of this useless and destructive animal, we never shall be able to raise large flocks of sheep.

While almost every part of Europe is suffering from the overflowing of rivers, that great source of fertility in Egypt—the Nile, is said to have failed this season in diffusing its waters to the usual extent; the consequence of which will, it is feared, be a deficient crop of grain.

Married,

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Robert Patterson Mr. *James Cooper*, to Miss *Jane Morrow*, both of Allegheny County.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, *George Watson*, Esq. to Miss *Nancy Maclean*, both of this city.

Died,

In this city, on the 7th inst. Mr. *Thomas Parker*, in the 34th year of his age.

Richardson's Philadelphia PRINTING INK,

WARRANTED equal to any (of the same name and price,) made in the U. States, adapted to the seasons of summer, winter, and moderate weather; in small kegs; recommended by the test of trial;—sold, and to be sold at the usual prices of good Ink in this city.

R. Patterson, Agent,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 11—m3t

Catalogue of Valuable Books.

TO be had of LUKE LOOMIS, at the store of H. Holdship, a Catalogue of a stock of valuable Miscellaneous, Theological, and Classical BOOKS, belonging to the estate of the late David Hogan, Philadelphia, now selling at very reduced prices, and the balance to be sold at public sale on the first of March next, at the store, No. 255, Market Street, Philadelphia.

February 11, 1825. 3t*

A LETTER
TO THE
Rev. Charles B. M'Guire,
Occasioned by some observations made in a discourse delivered by him at the Roman Catholic Church in this city, on last Christmas day, with reference to
The Opinions of Unitarians:
TO BE HAD AT THE BOOKSTORE
of
EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON.

February 11.

LIONEL LINCOLN,
OR
The Leaguer of Boston,
IN TWO VOLUMES,
By the author of the Pioneers, Pilot, &c.

A FEW COPIES, just received at the Bookstore, corner of Wood and Third Streets. Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—2t.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE determined to decline the retail business, and now offer their retail assortment at
PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Hereafter they will devote their exclusive attention to the
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
THEY HAVE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
On hand, which they are determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO FOR SALE,
1000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS, *Cheap.*
A few crates QUEENSWARE.

February 11, 1825—3t

☞ Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership, and will conduct their business at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets, under the firm of
HARRIS & STOCKTON,
Who have on hand and expect to receive weekly, fresh supplies of all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Bonnets, Shoes,
Window-Glass, Green & White Flint Glassware.

ALSO,

A large supply of Plough-Irons, Juniata Nails, first and second quality Green Coffee, Files, all kinds of Steel, Queensware, in crates, Tanners' Oil, Dried Apples and Peaches, and an excellent assortment of Religious, Medical, Historical and School BOOKS, all of which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at small advances for Cash, and as they intend to confine their business principally to Cash or Produce in hand, they will receive in payment, or purchase, Beeswax, Clover Seed, Timothy and Flax Seed, Fresh Butter in kegs and rolls, Deer Skins, Whiskey and Flour in barrels, Flax, Bags, Linens, &c.

Isaac Harris,
D. C. Stockton.

February 11—3t

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Pittsburgh, February 11, 1825—3t*

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Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Wearing Apparel, and in fine upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready money, excepted) liable to destruction or damage by fire

Insurances on brick or stone buildings in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this state and the states adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof, for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances the money deposited as premium may be resumed at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for insurance in the county accompanied with an accurate description of the property and a reference to some respectable citizens will be promptly attended to

The very considerable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin and his family from beggary, and the business is unprofitable indeed, that cannot afford so small an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way would replace furniture which cost three thousand, or reimburse a farmer for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This company is prohibited by its charter from engaging in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which with ample capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, give it a just title to public confidence.

Office No. 101, Chesnut, between Third and Fourth streets.

Job Bacon,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26. [Feb 11—3t]

The most brilliant Lottery now drawing in the United States!

HOME OF FORTUNE,
CONINE'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, January 31, 1825.

11th Report of the Drawing
OF THE THIRD
GRAND STATE LOTTERY
OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING every week, in the city of Baltimore, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

No. 8652, a prize of	$1000
570, and 10833, prizes of	500
1649, and 19283,	100
6028, and 12261,	50

being all the prizes drawn over 10 dollars.

Nine drawings now only remain to terminate the splendid scheme, and the grand capitals of
$40,000,
$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, 15 of $1,000, 12 of $500,
are all still remaining for distribution, besides the minor prizes. The immediate investment of mere trifles, may produce the most magnificent results.

$12 only may gain	$40,000
6 do. do. do.	20,000
3 do. do. do.	10,000
1½ do. do. do.	5,000

For lucky chances, be sure to make application, with the least possible delay, at
CONINE'S
HOME OF FORTUNE,
No. 32, Market-st. near the Centre Market,

Who has had, within a few days past, the pleasure of disposing of several prizes of $1000 each, besides many other valuable ones, and is very desirous of adding to his list the handsome prizes above.

Orders for Tickets and Shares from all parts of the Union, receive the most prompt attention addressed to

WM. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

Feb. 11, 1825.

GRAPE PLANTS.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the culture of the Grape in Europe, has just brought out from the neighborhood of the Rhine, a selection consisting of a great number of plants of five different kinds of the choicest
WINE GRAPES.

Gentlemen who wish to cultivate any of this delicious fruit, will be instructed in the mode of culture, and supplied with plants at the rate of 25 cents each, or 37½ cents if planted by the advertiser in the best manner.

Inquire at this Office.

MONTHLY CLOVER.

The same Gentleman has for sale a quantity of the MONTHLY CLOVER SEED. This seed is usually sown in the beginning of March, and the Clover frequently grows to the height of three feet in the month of May. It may be cut monthly. Apply as above.

Feb. 4.—3t.

The fast running Steam Boat,

MECHANIC,
CAPTAIN W. HALL,

WILL leave here for Louisville and intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of the river. Shippers or passengers may apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, February 11—tf

The new, fast running and substantial Steam Boat,

FRIENDSHIP,
Captain Wm Hubert,

WILL leave this port on or about the 15th of March next, and will take freight to any port on the Mississippi, Ohio, or Cumberland rivers, for which a sufficient quantity may offer.

For further particulars, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, February 11—tf

A Dividend

OF Five per cent. on the capital stock of the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION, for the last six months, was declared by the Board of Managers, on the 31st ult., and passed to the credit of the Stockholders, respectively, on the books of the Association.

George Cochran, Agent.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1825.—3

Subscription for Stock.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, Books will be opened on Monday, the 14th of February, 1825, for subscription to the capital stock of said Association, and kept open during hours of business, at their Warehouse, until two hundred shares shall be subscribed.

GEORGE COCHRAN, *Agent.*

Extract from the "Act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association"

"PROVIDED, That a share shall always be $25, and payable in gold and silver, or such Domestic Manufactured Articles as each subscriber is actually engaged in fabricating: and that no person shall be permitted to subscribe to the capital stock, but such as are actually engaged in the business of Domestic Manufactures."

February 11.

TO RENT,
From the 1st of April next,

THE WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Davis & Hanson, as an Auction Store. Apply to

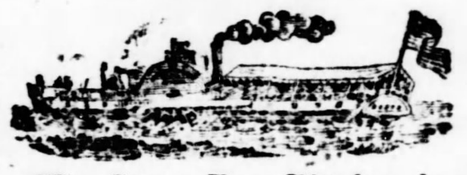
Allen & Grant.

Who have For Sale,
100 boxes TIN PLATES.

Twenty-Five Bales
COTTON,
NEW CROP.

Forty Casks Refined
SALTPETRE.
300 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.
40 do BOTTLES, *assorted.*
3000lbs *SHOT,* assorted numbers.
☞ Writing, Printing, Wrapping & Tea
PAPER,
A constant supply from the Sewickly Grove

For Nashville.



The Steam Boat Pittsburgh,
CAPTAIN WALKER,
Expected from New Orleans, with a cargo of Sugar, &c. for the Subscribers, will load for the above port.

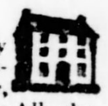
For Saint Louis.

The Steam Boat Phœnix,
CAPT. BECKWITH,
Expected from New Orleans and will load as above.

Allen & Grant.

Feb. 4, 1825 —tf.

TO LET,
And possession to be given on the 1st of April,
A Brick Tenement and Store,



SITUATE on the corner of Liberty and St Clair Sts. and at the junction of Market, Liberty and St. Clair, two squares from, and in full view of the Allegheny Bridge, being in a very public part of the city.

ALSO,

Several Tenements on St. Clair Street, between Liberty and Penn streets.

ALSO.—FOR SALE,
500 Acres of first rate **LAND,**

In Beaver county, and in sight of New Castle. On the farm there is a Dwelling House and Barn, and from 70 to 80 acres cleared.

For terms apply to

Wm. B. Irish

Jan. 22 -3t

Copper & Tin Ware.

THE subscribers, intending to remove from this City by the 1st of April, will dispose of their Stock, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. It consists of a good assortment of
STILLS,
Wash Kettles, Tea Kettles, &c.
A large assortment of
TIN WARE.

They will barter for any of the following articles, viz: Bar Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Tobacco, Hollow Castings, Salt, Groceries, and Dry Goods.

R. & J. Towne,
Wood, above Second-Street.

Feb. 4, 1825.—6t

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—I am proud to communicate a second effusion from the pen of the young poetess, whose first production you thought worthy of insertion in a recent Gazette. CLIO.

HOPE.

As the last beam of evening's sun is seen
To tinge, with golden light, the faded green,
Thou, slow descending, paint to fancy's eye,
Half viewless forms, reposing on the sky,
Who, as they from their colored couches rise,
Seem to the gazer entering the skies:
So, when life's spring is past, its summer too,
And nought on earth is pleasing to the view;
When friends are gone, and all the hopes that shone
Once on our path, have fled, but one alone;—
That one to man, by God himself was given,
And gilds a while this earth, then flies to Heaven;
There paints the scenes it cannot paint on earth,
And guides the soul to him who gave it birth:
Such the bright hope which Heaven on man bestows;
—Another hope the youthful bosom knows,
Which wraps the soul in sweet delusive dreams,
And gilds this lonely path with loveliest beams:
She, lov'd enchantress, softens all our woes,
And bids the "tearful lids" in slumber close;
Tells us that scenes as fair as thought can form,
Shall yet be our's, when past's the passing storm;
She whispers love, and she can peace impart,
In midst of anguish, to an aching heart.
Hope, wherefore didst thou come? Say why, if given
To favor'd man, a mered pledge from Heaven;
Why ever false are thy bright visions prov'd,
Forever false, yet still forever lov'd?
Thou canst not tell, nor will I press it now,
Lest transient frowns should cloud thy heav'nly brow;
'Reft of thy smiles, how lonely and how drear,
Would future prospects then to me appear!
Despair would o'er thy ruins raise his shrine,
Nor love's fond dreams, nor hopes, would then be mine.
Then thee I'll trust, again believe thee true,
"And sprinkle all thy sweets with fancy's dew;"
On life's dark clouds thy golden beams shall play,
"And form bright rainbows in the pearly spray;"
Yes, hope, sweet hope, though faithless, thee I'll trust,
Till soul shall meet with soul, and dust with dust.
ELIZA.

GEORGE FARIS & CO.

Will pay cash for 60 barrels GOOD **WHISKEY.**

February 4, 1825—3t.

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

[illegible] kind of *Repairing* done with neatness, the [illegible] and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

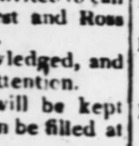
They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,



Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs.
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office
is in the North corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

STORAGE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85. North Main Street, St. Louis,*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January, 1825.—[28—3m.]

P S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any point on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

An Ordinance

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of Taxes for the year 1825, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades and property made taxable, the sum of six thousand dollars, which, with the revenue of the city, amounting to eighteen hundred dollars, and taxes uncollected of the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, amounting to three thousand seven hundred dollars, is $11,500, shall be appropriated in the following manner, to wit:

No. 1.	Mayor's Salary,	$200 00
	Treasurer	150 00
	Street Commissioner	200 00
	Clerks of Councils	150 00
	Clerk of the Market	100 00
	Constable for attending at Market	78 00
	Bell-ringer, and sweeping market, north eastwardly of Market street,	62 00
No. 2.	For building and repairing such wharves on the Monongahela river as may be hereafter directed by the Councils,	500 00
No. 3.	Paving Smithfield Street, from M'Clurg's pump to Fourth st.	596 00
No. 4.	Paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,	261 00
No. 5.	Paving Third street from Grant to Ross street,	262 00
No. 6.	Paving Penn street from Cecil's alley to Pitt street	266 00
No. 7.	Paving Fourth street from Ferry to Liberty street	155 00
No. 8.	Paving Third street from Ferry to Liberty street	421 00
No. 9.	Gravelling and repairing Liberty street at the Monongahela river	50 00
No. 10.	Repairing Second Street from Post-Office and extending towards Wood street 160 feet	72 00
No. 11	Repairing Second street from Chancery lane 90 feet towards Market street	41 00
No. 12.	Digging gutter in Sixth Street from Smithfield street to Cherry alley	15 00
No. 13.	Repairing mouth of West street	5 00
No. 14.	Do do of sewer at Hay street	8 00
No. 15.	Digging gutters in High street and covering the same with cinders from iron-works,	40 00
No. 16	Repairing landings at Allegheny river	30 00
No. 17	Cleaning streets	700 00
No. 18.	Collecting and lost taxes	250 00
No. 19.	Credits for old pavements	700 00
No. 20	Stationary and fuel	15 00
No. 21.	Hose company for the purpose of procuring a forcing engine	300 00
No. 22.	Repairing gutters	200 00
No. 23	Paying outstanding warrants	700 00
No. 24.	For the redemption of the city paper	3500 00
No. 25.	Contingent fund	1430 00
		$11,500 00

Section 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid.* That none of the aforesaid appropriations for paving shall be applied, unless the owners of property on the respective streets shall, on or before the first day of April next, report in writing to the street commissioner, that they will have their curb-stones set and side pavements made, agreeable to the ordinances of this city: and the street commissioner is hereby required to make a written report thereof to the councils at their first meeting in April.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres't. Com. Coun.

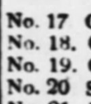
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS. Clk Com. Coun.

John Carson,
Pres't. Sel. Coun. pro tem.

THOMAS BAIRD, Clk. Sel. Council, pro.tem.
[Jan. 28.]

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,



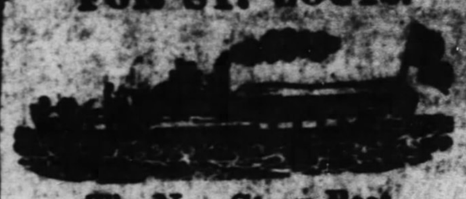
THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

FOR ST. LOUIS.



The New Steam Boat,
WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO—The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,
CAPT. SCOTT,
Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,
CAPTAIN REARICK,
(Now on her passage from New-Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,
Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

E. MERRITT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Receipts & Expenditures,

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 31st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1824, both days included.

RECEIPTS.	Dolls. Cts.
Balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1823	3292 69
Received from collectors of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823 and '24	3628 87
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1820, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1204 92
Ditto collectors of Wilkins, for 1823 and '24	448 38
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1823 and '24	817 69
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, '23 and '24	563 39
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1288 68
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1822, '23 and '24	1089 94
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1822, '23 and '24	1618 62
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1821, '22, '23 and 24	1073 24
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1823 and '24	1106 18
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823 and '24	370 00
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1823 and '24	220 85
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1822, '23 and '24	359 12½
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, '23 and '24	660 74
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821 and '24	215 00
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1822, '23 and '24	282 38
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822, '23 and '24	387 77½
Ditto of Wm. Robinson, on account of judgment vs. John Wilkins's Executors	716 00
Ditto of David M'Kelvy and John Patterson, for rent of a house, late the property of Geo. Robinson, dec.	102 00
Ditto for premium on $700	7 50
Ditto of James Scott, in part of the purchase money for the west half of Lot No. 199, in the city of Pittsburgh	500 00
Ditto of Silas Engles, Clerk of Mayor's Court, fine and verdict in the case of the State vs. J. W. Biddle	24 00
Ditto of John Irwin, fine for refusing to serve as collector of the township for 1824	20 00
Ditto of A. Calhoun, Jno. Donnelly, J. Smith and Jos. Carline, for costs in criminal cases	28 51½
Ditto for county and road taxes on unseated lands	591 78
Ditto of E. Wright, for a jury verdict	4 00
Ditto of sundry owners of unseated property, for redemption of lands and lots of ground sold for taxes	16 84½
Ditto of William Armstrong, refunding taxes and costs	4 51½
Amount refunded by Wm. Blair, Esq. Treasurer, for a balance paid by him to Henry Hultz, on an order for road taxes on unseated lands, the said taxes not having been received	13 57
	$20,636 55

DISBURSEMENTS.	Dolls. Cts.
Paid Grand and Traverse Jurors, for County and City Courts	
Expenses of holding General Elections and Elections for Electors,	
William Woods, Com. from 24 Dec. to 29th Dec. 1824,	
John Wilson, Com. from 29th Dec. to 29th Dec. 1824,	
David Coon, Com. from 29th Nov. to 11th Dec. 1824,	
John Fitzgerald, for his services as Clerk to Commissioners,	
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for his fees,	
Clerk of the Prayer's Court, for his fees,	
Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	
Witnesses' fees in criminal cases,	
Justices and Aldermen's fees in criminal cases,	
Constables, for their services attending courts,	
For Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	
For fuel for Jail, Court house and Commissioners' office,	
For Smith work for Jail, &c.	
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	
Aldermen, for their services attending Mayor's Court,	
Physicians, for attending prisoners in Jail,	
For conveying convicts to Philadelphia,	
John Young, crier of the Supreme Court,	
John Christy, for ringing the Bell and attending on Courts,	
John Young, crier of county courts,	
For apprehending Daniel Paul, a horse thief,	
For repairs to Jail, Court house, &c.	
Expenses of teaching poor children,	
Coroner's and Jurors' fees for holding inquisitions,	
Assessors for their services	
County Auditors for settling accounts for 1823,	
For building public bridges	
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	
For taxes and costs refunded,	
For road taxes on unseated lands,	
For publishing receipts and expenditures and for other printing,	
William Leeky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	
Amount appropriated by law for use of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, for 1824,	
On account of dividing Ohio township,	
Pennsylvania Hose Company,	
Stationary for commissioners' office, assessors, and elections,	
Prothonotary, for his fees,	
For Counsel's and Attorney's fees,	
William Blair, Treasurer, one year's salary,	
For counterfeit money, in the hands of treasurer,	
For contingent expenses,	
Sundry persons for redemption of unseated lands, and lots of ground purchased at treasurer's sales	
Henry Hultz, balance of an order for road taxes,	
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1824, including uncurrent money, turnpike certificates, &c.	732 76
	$20,636 55

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships for 1824.

	Dolls. Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	8006 65
Pitt township	884 15
Wilkins township	642 29
Plum township	616 63
Versailles township	385 93½
Elizabeth township	965 52½
Mifflin township	1137 05
St. Clair township	1570 68½
Robinson township	510 11
Fayette township	831 23½
Findlay township	337 41
Moon township	291 64
Ohio township	421 35
Ross township	710 70
Pine township	252 08½
Deer township	335 28
Indiana township	327 13½
	$15,183 85

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for 1824.

			Amt. paid	Amt. due
			Dolls. Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Christopher Magee,	Collector of Pittsburgh,		3909 19	1635 46
Casper Negley,	do.	of Pitt,	673 38	210 77
Charles Johnston,	do.	of Wilkins,	216 00	226 29
William M'Junkin,	do.	of Plum,	474 20	144 43
Samuel Fleming,	do.	of Versailles,	115 00	270 93½
Aaron Applegate,	do.	of Elizabeth,	551 85½	413 67
William Carrel,	do.	of Mifflin,	653 08	483 97
John Henry,	do.	of St. Clair,	688 00	882 68½
Samuel Glass,	do.	of Robinson,	415 00	95 11
Joseph Johnston,	do.	of Fayette,	655 23½	175 44
James Stewart, Jr.	do.	of Findlay,	280 00	57 41
George Morrison,	do.	of Moon,	191 05	100 59
John Taylor,	do.	of Ohio,	296 88	125 23
George Cooper,	do.	of Ross,	488 01	222 69
James Semple, Jr.	do.	of Pine,	168 08½	84 00
Robert Anderson,	do.	of Deer,	149 05	198 23
Matthew Crawford,	do.	of Indiana,	256 03	71 13½
Amount paid,			$9668 81½	5555 63½
Amount due, including Commission,			5555 63½	
			$15183 85	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

				Dolls. Cts.
By collectors for the year 1824, as above stated,				5555 63½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township for 1818,			14 46½	
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167 95	
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	36 10½	
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	37 95	
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	595 71½	
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	3 49½	
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	6 96½	
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	715 33	
Larkin Stinchcomb,	Versailles,	1822,	3 97½	
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	347 67½	
George Ferree,	Pitt,	1823,	127 62	
Thomas Warren,	Elizabeth,	1823,	235 87½	
William Wilson,	Mifflin,	1823,	69 96½	
John Taylor,	Fayette,	1823,	161 83½	
Jas. Thornburgh, Esq.	Findlay,	1823,	164 59½	
John Clark,	Ohio,	1823,	84 01½	
Daniel Howe,	Deer,	1823,	40 51½	
Amount due from collectors carried forward,				3238 44

	Dolls. Cts.
Brought forward	8239 44
Balance due from the Estate of John Wilkins, a former Treasurer, besides interest	1445 76
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former Treasurer, and his sureties, besides interest	6911 66
By L. Stewart Esq. sheriff, for balance of Casper Reel's Duplicate as collector of Ross township for 1823	148 68
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for verdicts in the court of Common Pleas and in criminal courts for 1824	224 60
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for fines in the court of Quarter Sessions and in Mayor's courts for 1824	71 40
By David M'Kelvy balance of rent due the 1st of April 1824	32 70
By William Stewart collector of the city of Pittsburgh for 1823 for moneys by him received from Richard Bowen and others on account of errors in the assessment for that year	29 10
	17,119 76

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1825.

WILL. WOODS,
DAVID COON,
JOHN WILSON,
} Commissioners of Allegheny county.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, Clerk.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—I am proud to communicate a second effusion from the pen of the young poetess, whose first production you thought worthy of insertion in a recent Gazette. CLIO.

HOPE.

As the last beam of evening's sun is seen
To tinge, with golden light, the faded green,
Thou, slow descending, paint to fancy's eye,
Half viewless forms, reposing on the sky,
Who, as they from their colored couches rise,
Seem to the gazer entering the skies:
So, when life's spring is past, its summer too,
And nought on earth is pleasing to the view;
When friends are gone, and all the hopes that shone
Once on our path, have fled, but one alone;—
That one to man, by God himself was given,
And gilds a while this earth, then flies to Heaven;
There paints the scenes it cannot paint on earth,
And guides the soul to him who gave it birth:
Such the bright hope which Heaven on man bestows;
—Another hope the youthful bosom knows,
Which wraps the soul in sweet delusive dreams,
And gilds this lonely path with loveliest beams:
She, lov'd enchantress, softens all our woes,
And bids the "tearful lids" in slumber close;
Tells us that scenes as fair as thought can form,
Shall yet be our's, when past's the passing storm;
She whispers love, and she can peace impart,
In midst of anguish, to an aching heart.
Hope, wherefore didst thou come? Say why, if given
To favor'd man, a sacred pledge from Heaven;
Why ever false are thy bright visions prov'd,
Forever false, yet still forever lov'd?
Thou canst not tell, nor will I press it now,
Lest transient frowns should cloud thy heav'nly brow;
'Reft of thy smiles, how lonely and how drear,
Would future prospects then to me appear!
Despair would o'er thy ruins raise his shrine,
Nor love's fond dreams, nor hopes, would then be mine.
Then thee I'll trust, again believe thee true,
"And sprinkle all thy sweets with fancy's dew;"
On life's dark clouds thy golden beams shall play,
"And form bright rainbows in the pearly spray;"
Yes, hope, sweet hope, though faithless, thee I'll trust,
Till soul shall meet with soul, and dust with dust.
ELIZA.

GEORGE FARIS & CO.

Will pay cash for 60 barrels GOOD

WHISKEY.

February 4, 1825—3t.

J. BYRNE,

Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

All kind of *Repairing* done with neatness, the smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

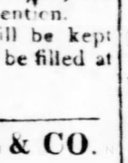
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers.

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood streets, opposite H. Hollship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,



Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf,

STORAGE
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85. North Main Street, St. Louis,*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January, 1825 —[28—3m.]

P S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any point on the Mississippi River. S. & R

An Ordinance

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of Taxes for the year 1825, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That for the purpose of raising supplies for the present year, there shall be laid, assessed, levied and collected upon the persons, professions, trades and property made taxable, the sum of six thousand dollars, which, with the revenue of the city, amounting to eighteen hundred dollars, and taxes uncollected of the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, amounting to three thousand seven hundred dollars, is $11,500, shall be appropriated in the following manner, to wit:

No. 1. Mayor's Salary,	$200 00
Treasurer	150 00
Street Commissioner	200 00
Clerks of Councils	150 00
Clerk of the Market	100 00
Constable for attending at Market	78 00
Bell-ringer, and sweeping market, north eastwardly of Market street,	62 00
No. 2. For building and repairing such wharves on the Monongahela river as may be hereafter directed by the Councils,	500 00
No. 3. Paving Smithfield Street, from M'Clurg's pump to Fourth st.	596 00
No. 4. Paving Wayne street from Liberty to Penn street,	261 00
No. 5. Paving Third street from Grant to Ross street,	262 00
No. 6. Paving Penn street from Cecil's alley to Pitt street	266 00
No. 7. Paving Fourth street from Ferry to Liberty street	155 00
No. 8. Paving Third street from Ferry to Liberty street	421 00
No. 9. Gravelling and repairing Liberty street at the Monongahela river	50 00
No. 10. Repairing Second Street from Post-Office and extending towards Wood street 160 feet	72 00
No. 11 Repairing Second street from Chancery lane 90 feet towards Market street	41 00
No. 12. Digging gutter in Sixth Street from Smithfield street to Cherry alley	15 00
No. 13. Repairing mouth of West street	5 00
No. 14. Do do of sewer at Hay street	8 00
No. 15. Digging gutters in High street and covering the same with cinders from iron-works,	40 00
No. 16 Repairing landings at Allegheny river	30 00
No. 17 Cleaning streets	700 00
No. 18. Collecting and lost taxes	250 00
No. 19. Credits for old pavements	700 00
No. 20 Stationary and fuel	15 00
No. 21. Hose company for the purpose of procuring a forcing engine	300 00
No. 22. Repairing gutters	200 00
No. 23 Paying outstanding warrants	700 00
No. 24. For the redemption of the city paper	3500 00
No. 25. Contingent fund	1430 00
	$11,500 00

Section 2. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That none of the aforesaid appropriations for paving shall be applied, unless the owners of property on the respective streets shall, on or before the first day of April next, report in writing to the street commissioner, that they will have their curb-stones set and side pavements made, agreeable to the ordinances of this city: and the street commissioner is hereby required to make a written report thereof to the councils at their first meeting in April.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1825.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres't. Com. Coun.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS. Clk Com. Coun.

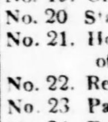
John Carson,
Pres't. Sel. Coun. pro tem.

THOMAS BAIRD, Clk. Sel. Council, pro.tem.

[Jan. 28.]

TO LET,

And possession given the first day of April next,



THE HOUSE at present occupied as the Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, situate in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

For terms apply to JOHN SCULL, or either of the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 tf

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The New Steam Boat,

WILLIAM PENN,

WILL be ready by the 1st of February next, and will leave this port, for St. Louis, on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants, or to
A. Way & Co.

ALSO---The fine fast sailing Steam Boat,

GEN. BROWN,
CAPT. SCOTT,
Will leave this place about the 10th of March next.

For freight or passage apply to

Robert Lindell & Co.

Who will have Boats ready for Nashville, or any other port that freight may offer for.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.

The Steam Boat Lawrence,
CAPTAIN REARICK,
(Now on her passage from New Orleans.)

WILL leave this place for Nashville, on or about the 10th of March. The Lawrence is a new Boat, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf.

For Saint Louis.

The substantial and fast running Steam Boat

INDIANA,
Captain Clark,

WILL leave this place, from the 5th to the 10th of March, for the above port. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations) apply to

Duncan & Forsyth.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1825—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

E. MERRITT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity that he intends remaining in this place for a short time, and has taken lodgings at Mr. *Denniston's Hotel*, in Market street, where he will perform all operations of the Teeth with the greatest ease. He flatters himself, from his experience, that the most sanguine expectations of his employers will not be disappointed.

N. B. Applicants waited upon at their dwellings, if more agreeable.

Jan. 7, 1825.—tf.

TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers to rent the premises occupied by Robert Grierson, on the corner of Market St. and the Diamond. Possession given the first of April next.

Lemmon Irwin.

Jan. 7, 1825—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

Receipts & Expenditures,

In the Treasury of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1824, both days included.

RECEIPTS.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1823	3292	68
Received from collectors of the city of Pittsburgh, for 1823 and '24	3628	87
Ditto collectors of Pitt township, for 1820, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1204	92
Ditto collectors of Wilkins, for 1823 and '24	448	38
Ditto collectors of Plum, for 1823 and '24	817	69
Ditto collectors of Versailles, for 1819, '21, '22, '23 and '24	563	39
Ditto collectors of Elizabeth, for 1818, '21, '22, '23 and '24	1288	68
Ditto collectors of Mifflin, for 1822, '23 and '24	1089	94
Ditto collectors of St. Clair, for 1822, '23 and '24	1618	02
Ditto collectors of Robinson, for 1821, '22, '23 and 24	1073	24
Ditto collectors of Fayette, for 1823 and '24	1106	15
Ditto collectors of Findlay, for 1823 and '24	370	00
Ditto collectors of Moon, for 1823 and '24	220	85
Ditto collectors of Ohio, for 1822, '23 and '24	359	12
Ditto collectors of Ross, for 1821, '22, '23 and '24	660	74
Ditto collectors of Pine, for 1821 and '24	215	00
Ditto collectors of Deer, for 1822, '23 and '24	282	38
Ditto collectors of Indiana, for 1822, '23 and '24	357	77½
Ditto of Wm. Robinson, on account of judgment vs. John Wilkins's Executors	716	00
Ditto of David M'Kelvy and John Patterson, for rent of a house, late the property of Geo. Robinson, dec.	102	00
Ditto for premium on $700	7	50
Ditto of James Scott, in part of the purchase money for the west half of Lot No. 199, in the city of Pittsburgh	500	00
Ditto of Silas Engles, Clerk of Mayor's Court, fine and verdict in the case of the State vs. J. W. Biddle	24	00
Ditto of John Irwin, fine for refusing to serve as collector of the township for 1824	20	00
Ditto of A. Calhoun, Jno. Donnelly, J. Smith and Jos. Carline, for costs in criminal cases	28	51¼
Ditto for county and road taxes on unseated lands	591	78
Ditto of E. Wright, for a jury verdict	4	00
Ditto of sundry owners of unseated property, for redemption of lands and lots of ground sold for taxes	16	84¾
Ditto of William Armstrong, refunding taxes and costs	4	51½
Amount refunded by Wm. Blair, Esq. Treasurer, for a balance paid by him to Henry Hultz, on an order for road taxes on unseated lands, the said taxes not having been received	13	57
	$20,626	55

EXPENDITURES.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paid Grand and Traverse Jurors, for County and City Courts	2827	10
Expenses of holding General Elections and Elections for Electors,	653	55
William Woods, Com. from 3d Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	322	50
John Wilson, Com. from 24th Dec. 1823 to 25th Dec. 1824,	316	50
David Coon, Com. from 27th Nov. 1823 to 11th Dec. 1824,	214	25
John Patterson, for his services as Clerk to Commissioners,	450	00
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, for his fees,	85	50
Clerk of the Mayor's Court, for his fees,	102	83
Attorney General's fees in criminal cases,	300	50
Witnesses' fees in criminal cases	475	93
Justices and Aldermen's fees in criminal cases,	254	16
Constables, for their services attending courts,	151	29
For Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	839	98
For fuel for Jail, Court house and Commissioners' office,	149	41
For Smith work for Jail, &c.	85	93
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	746	77
Aldermen, for their services attending Mayor's Court,	68	40
Physicians, for attending prisoners in Jail,	17	00
For conveying convicts to Philadelphia,	546	19
John Young, crier of the Supreme Court,	25	87
John Christy, for ringing the Bell and attending on Courts,	100	00
John Young, crier of county courts,	87	75
For apprehending Daniel Paul, a horse thief,	20	00
For repairs to Jail, Court house, &c.	78	07
Expenses of teaching poor children,	911	46
Coroner's and Jurors' fees for holding inquisitions,	143	62
Assessors for their services	462	76
County Auditors for settling accounts for 1823,	48	00
For building public bridges	2749	12
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	159	84
For taxes and costs refunded,	49	99
For road taxes on unseated lands,	324	60
For publishing receipts and expenditures and for other printing,	105	25
William Leeky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	1116	99
Amount appropriated by law for use of the society for the promotion of Agriculture and domestic manufactures, for 1824,	150	00
On account of dividing Ohio township,	9	00
Pennsylvania Hose Company,	50	00
Stationary for commissioners' office, assessors, and elections,	34	38
Prothonotary, for his fees,	9	16
For Counsel's and Attorney's fees,	118	02
William Blair, Treasurer, one year's salary,	250	00
For counterfeit money, in the hands of treasurer,	20	00
For contingent expenses,	43	71
Sundry persons for redemption of unseated lands, and lots of ground purchased at treasurer's sales	20	56
Henry Hultz, balance of an order for road taxes,	13	57
Balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1824, including uncurrent money, turnpike certificates, &c.	732	74
	$20,626	55

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships for 1824.	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh	5004	65
Pitt township	884	15
Wilkins township	612	29
Plum township	616	63
Versailles township	385	93½
Elizabeth township	965	52½
Mifflin township	1137	05
St. Clair township	1570	68½
Robinson township	510	11
Fayette township	831	22½
Findlay township	337	41
Moon township	291	64
Ohio township	421	35
Ross township	710	70
Pine township	252	08½
Deer township	335	28
Indiana township	327	13½
	$15,183	85

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for 1824.			Amt. paid Dolls. Cts.	Amt. due Dolls. Cts.
Christopher Magee, Collector of Pittsburgh,			3369 19	1635 46
Casper Negley,	do.	of Pitt,	673 38	210 77
Charles Johnston,	do.	of Wilkins,	216 00	386 29
William M'Junkin,	do.	of Plum,	474 80	141 85
Samuel Fleming,	do.	of Versailles,	115 00	270 93½
Aaron Applegate,	do.	of Elizabeth,	551 85½	413 66½
William Carrel,	do.	of Mifflin,	653 08	483 97
John Henry,	do.	of St. Clair,	688 09	882 59½
Samuel Glass,	do.	of Robinson,	415 00	95 11
Joseph Johnston,	do.	of Fayette,	665 81½	175 44
James Stewart, Jr.	do.	of Findlay,	280 00	57 41
George Morrison,	do.	of Moon,	191 05	100 59
John Taylor,	do.	of Ohio,	295 82	125 58
George Cooper,	do.	of Ross,	482 01	228 69
James Sample, Jr.	do.	of Pine,	168 04½	84 04
Robert Anderson,	do.	of Deer,	143 06	192 28
Matthew Crawford,	do.	of Indiana,	256 02	71 11½
Amount paid,			$9628 21½	5555 63½
Amount due, including Commission,			5555 63½	
			$15183 85	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1824, as above stated,			5555	63½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township for		1818,	14	46½
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	36	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	57	95
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	3	42½
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	6	96½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	715	38
Larkin Stinchcomb,	Versailles,	1822,	3	97½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	347	67½
George Ferree,	Pitt,	1823,	127	62
Thomas Warren,	Elizabeth,	1823,	235	87¼
William Wilson,	Mifflin,	1823,	69	86½
John Taylor,	Fayette,	1823,	161	88½
Jas. Thornburgh, Esq.	Findlay,	1823,	164	52½
John Clark,	Ohio,	1823,	24	01½
Daniel Howe,	Deer,	1823,	40	51½
Amount due from collectors carried forward,			$8239	44

	Dolls.	Cts.
Brought forward	8239	44
Balance due from the Estate of John Wilkins, a former Treasurer, besides interest	1446	75
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former Treasurer, and his sureties, besides interest	3911	68
By L. Stewart Esq. sheriff, for balance of Casper Reel's Duplicate as collector of Ross township for 1822	142	09
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for verdicts in the court of Common Pleas and in criminal courts for 1824	264	00
L. Stewart, Esq. sheriff, for fines in the court of Quarter Sessions and in Mayor's courts for 1824	71	00
By David M'Kelvey balance of rent due the 1st of April 1824	12	70
By William Stewart collector of the city of Pittsburgh for 1823 for moneys by him received from Richard Bowen and others on account of errors in the assessment for that year	99	10
	14,183	76

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1825.

WILL. WOODS, } Commissioners
DAVID COON, } of
JOHN WILSON, } Allegheny county.

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, Clerk.